POLICE REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1916

[*Price—7a. or 8d.*]

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF INDIAN OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

IN ENGLAND.

CONSTABLE & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W. C., London.

GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S. W., London.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, E. C., London.

P. S. KING & SON, 2 & 4 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S. W., London.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co., Ltd., 68-74, Carter Lane, E. C. and 25, Museum Street, W. C., London.

B. QUARITCH, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W., London.

W. THACKER & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E. C.

LUZAC & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London, W. C.

B. H. BLACKWELL, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.

DEIGHTON BELL & Co., Cambridge.

T. FISHER UNWIN, Limited, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C.

ON THE CONTINENT.

ERNEST LEROUX, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague.

IN INDIA.

HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

V. KALYANARAMA IYER & Co., Madras.

P. R. RAMA IYER & Co., Madras.

THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

W. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.

S. K. LAHIRI & Co., Calcutta.

R. CAMBRAY & Co., Calcutta.

THACKER & Co. (Ltd.), Bombay.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, BOMBAY, Poona.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co., Bombay.

SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, etc., Bombay.

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, etc., Bombay.

N. M. TRIPATHI & Co., Booksellers, etc., Bombay.

Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON, Bookseller, etc., Bombay.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON, Booksellers, etc., Bombay.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, Bombay.

N. B. MATHUR, N. K. H. Press, Allahabad.

MANAGER, NYAYASHRAYA PRESS, Poona.

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

CONTENTS.

	Paragraph	Page
Submission of the Report	1	1
Charge	2	1
Total reported crime—cognizable and non-cognizable	3	1
Police cognizable cases—		
Reported (ordinary and serious)	4 & 5	2
For disposal	6	3
Struck off	7	3
Maliciously false cases	8	3
Vexatious complaints	9	4
Pending cases	10	4
True cases disposed of	11	4
Undetected cases	12	6
Cases decided by trial	13	7
Sessions cases	14	7
Cases of infanticide	15	8
Offences under special and local laws	16	8
Cognizable crime—Direct Magistrates' cases	17	8
Persons in police cognizable cases	18	8
Non-cognizable crime—		
Cases	19	9
Persons	20	9
Property stolen and recovered	21	9
Preventive action under Chap. VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code	22	10
Criminal classes and influx of suspicious foreigners	23	11
Habitual offenders and gang cases	24	13
Criminal Investigation Department	25	14
Counterfeit coins and sweating	26	15
Finger Print Bureau	27	16
Miscellaneous duties performed by the police	28	16
Personal investigation of serious crimes by gazetted officers	29	16
Strength of police	30	17
Cost of police	31	17
Proportion of police to area and population and cognizable crime investigated	32	17
Inspection of police stations and outposts	33	17
Armament	34	18
Punishments	35	18
Rewards	36	19
Education	37	19
Resignations	38	20
Vacancies and recruiting	39	20
Health	40	20
Statement F (quinquennial statement showing the religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police)	41	21
Escapes and recaptures	42	21
Inspector General's tour	43	21
Supply	44	21
Inspection of arms and ammunition shops	45	21
Prosecuting staff and its work	46	22
Drill	47	22
Musketry	48	22
Police buildings	49	23
Village police	50	24
Miscellaneous—		
Incidents of note	51	24
Special cases	51	24
Working of the Police Training School, Násik	52	25
Administrative changes	53	25
Needs of the Department	54	26
Salient features	55	26
Concluding remarks	56	27
Review of the Commissioner in Sind on the Sind Police Report		
Appendices :—		
Statement A—Part I (Return of cognizable cases)		(ii)
Statement A—Part II (Return of persons in cognizable cases)		(vi)
Statement B—Part I (Return of non-cognizable cases)		(x)
Statement B—Part II (Return of persons in non-cognizable cases)		(xii)
Statement C (Return of property stolen and recovered)		(xiv)
Statement D (Return of sanctioned strength and cost of police)		(xvi)
Statement E (Return of equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force)		(xviii)
Statement F (Return showing the religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police)		(xx)

No. 11252-A of 1916.

From

W. L. B. SOUTER, ESQUIRE, C.I.E.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

L. ROBERTSON, ESQUIRE, C.S.I., I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 25th July / 6th August 1916.

Sir,

Submission of the report.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and the Railways, for the year 1915 with the following accompaniments:—

Statement A, Parts I and II,
Statement B, Parts I and II,
Statements C, D, E, and
Quinquennial Statement F.

In compliance with the orders contained in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 3908, dated the 23rd May 1912, the dates on which the Divisional and Railway Reports reached my office are given below:—

Railways in March 1916; Southern Division, 12th May 1916; Central Division, 22nd May 1916; Sind Deputy Inspector-General's Report with statistics, 5th June 1916; Northern Division, 7th June 1916; Sind Commissioner's review, 4th July 1916.

Charge.

2. Mr. M. Kennedy, C.S.I., was Inspector General of Police up to the 1st April 1915 on which date I took charge of the office and held it for the remainder of the year. The appointment of Personal Assistant was held by Mr. R. L. McCulloch from 1st January to 21st April and thereafter by Mr. P. A. Kelly. The Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of the Ranges and Sind were as under:—

Northern Range—Mr. R. MacTier, 1st January to 30th April, and Mr. H. R. Hume, 1st May to 31st December.

Southern Range—Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, 1st January to 12th May, and Mr. R. P. Lambert for the remaining period of the year.

Sind—Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., 1st January to 25th March; Mr. W. H. Luck, 26th March to 31st December.

The Commissioner, Central Division, in commenting on the frequent changes of superior Police Officers has remarked that Sátára was the only district in his division that retained its District Superintendent throughout the year.

Total reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 114,260 as against 113,740 in 1914—an increase of 520 cases (87 under the Indian Penal Code and 433 under class VI). Under cognizable crime there was an increase of 1,315 cases whilst non-cognizable crime decreased by 795 cases, resulting in a net increase of 520 cases. The increase of 1,315 cases in cognizable crime is due to the increases of 484, 127 and 1,264 cases returned respectively by the Northern Division, Central Division and Sind against the decreases of 358 and 202 cases occurring in the Southern Division and on the Presidency Railways. As regards non-cognizable crime the increase of 298 cases in the Central Division, 657 in Sind and 25 on the Railways was

more than counterbalanced by the decrease of 1,056 cases in the Northern Division and 719 cases in the Southern Division.

4. Reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and the 3 previous years was distributed as under :—

STATEMENT A—PART I.
Police cognizable cases reported.

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Presidency Railways.	Total.
1912 ...	7,286	9,467	5,772	13,814	2,025	38,364
1913 ...	6,842	9,210	5,130	11,311	1,844	34,337
1914 ...	5,853	8,166	4,716	10,189	1,724	30,648
1915 ...	6,321	8,190	4,524	11,505	1,614	32,154

The totals of all reported cognizable crime (classes I to VI) were :—

1915—34,447 ; *1914*—32,876 ; *1913*—36,950 ; *1912*—41,342.

The figures for 1915 show a total net increase of 1,571 cases on the figures of the previous year, the increase consisting of 1,506 cases under the Indian Penal Code and 65 under class VI. Whilst the Southern Division and the Railways in the Presidency Proper returned decreases of 250 and 103 cases the above net increase was due to increases from Sind of 1,463 cases, from the Northern Division of 376 cases and from the Central Division of 85 cases. In Sind the increase was most noticeable on the Railways and was due to slack registration in the former year. The Riverain, Karáchi, Sukkur and Hyderabad also contributed to the increase. In the Northern Division, the Kaira, Broach and Surat Districts showed increases and in the Central Division, the increase was confined to the East Khándesh, Násik and West Khándesh Districts. Against these increases there was a marked fall of 144 cases in the Ahmednagar District, of 145 cases in the Dhárwár District (which returned the lowest total of reported crime for the district during the decade) and 71 cases on the G. I. P. Railway.

5. The following comparative statement shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1915 and the preceding 3 years :—

Reported serious crime.

Forms of crime.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
(1) Murders	511	467	406	432
(2) Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	204	162	196	201
(3) Dacoities	231	186	173	177
(4) Robberies	838	713	606	628
(5) House-breaking with intent to commit an offence	8,924	8,469	7,801	8,402
(6) Thefts (including cattle-thefts) ...	19,107	16,142	13,750	14,505
(7) Receiving stolen property ...	763	812	811	905

It will be seen that in the year of report there was an increase in all forms of serious crime.

The cases reported during 1915 in the above table were distributed between the divisions, inclusive of Sind, and the Presidency Railways as under :—

Divisions.	Heads (1) and (2).	Head (3).	Head (4).	Head (5).	Head (6).	Head (7).
Northern Division	136	24	68	1,822	2,337	100
Central Division	127	78	273	2,436	3,323	135
Southern Division	135	50	132	1,334	1,680	74
Sind	230	25	151	2,712	5,806	576
Railways	5	...	4	98	1,359	20
Total ...	633	177	628	8,402	14,505	905

The increase in reported crime is mainly attributed to the following causes:—

In Sind.—The high floods of 1914 and the low inundation of 1915; the influx of famine-stricken immigrants; scarcity of rain in the Kohistan; plague; better registration due to the increase of Sub-Inspectors; prompt distribution of rewards to the constabulary for registering offences when on patrol and stricter registration of cases on the Sind Railways.

In the Northern Division.—The bad season due to the failure of the rains of 1915; and as regards the Broach District the depredations committed by a gang of Girásias and Kolis.

In the Central Division.—A poor season, the fall in the prices ruling for cotton coupled with a smaller demand for labour and the confining of the Hazri system to those actually brought under the Criminal Tribes Act (East Khándesh). A severe visitation of plague and a consequent evacuation of towns and villages (Násik District) and an increased vigilance on the part of the Excise establishment (West Khándesh).

On the other hand the noticeable decrease of 250 cases in the Southern Division is said to be due to the favourable agricultural conditions of the year, a more extended control of the Criminal Tribes under Mr. Starte's supervision and to the action taken under Chapters VIII and XII of the Criminal Procedure Code. On the Railways the decrease was due to the war and a smaller volume of traffic; to the successful prosecution of organized gangs of train thieves operating between Ahmedabad and Baroda; also to a better discrimination of thefts as distinct from general traffic shortages.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. Cases for disposal inclusive of cases pending from previous years were as follows:—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1914	35,232	2,374	37,606
1915	36,654	2,420	39,074

The number of cases in which the police refused investigation under section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,903 against 2,600 in 1914, leaving 36,171 cases for investigation against 35,006 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 7·43 against 6·91 in 1914 and 7·05 in 1913.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

7. Cases excluded as false numbered 8,714 as against 9,131 in 1914, showing a decrease of 417 cases. Of the 8,714 cases, 8,464 were under the Indian Penal Code and 250 under class VI. The decrease which is general throughout the Presidency is both actual and relative to the number of cases for disposal, the percentage being 22·3 as against 24·2 in 1914 and 25·9 in 1913. This steady decline in the percentage may be attributed to the greater use of section 157 (*1*)(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.

The Commissioner in Sind observes:—

"Considering the large increase in reported crime the percentage of cases excluded as false to total cases for disposal is satisfactory and is the lowest on record."

Maliciously false cases.

8. Of the total of 8,714 excluded cases, 1,508 were declared to be maliciously false against 1,575 in 1914. The figures for the previous three years are as under:—

1911—1,478 cases; *1912*—1,715 cases; *1913*—1,670 cases.

Except in Sind, where there was an increase of 52 maliciously false cases, the figures returned under this class of cases showed a decrease for the Presidency. The Central Division which still holds the highest percentage showed a decrease of 98 cases.

There were 336 prosecutions undertaken in connection with these cases; 125 ended in conviction and 81 remained pending at the end of the year.

The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases is 22·28 against 26·41 in 1914. Deducting pending cases the percentages of convictions for the offence during the last three years were :—

1913—52·04; *1914*—53·22; *1915*—49·01.

Mr. Sale, District Magistrate, Belgaum, has remarked that

"the figures showing the number of cases excluded as maliciously false and the result of prosecutions undertaken against the complainants in such cases indicate the difficulty experienced in securing convictions in a Court under sections 182 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code."

In the opinion of the Commissioner in Sind the large increase in the number of maliciously false cases is largely attributable to the tendency of most Magistrates to punish cases of false complaints with small fines which are not sufficiently deterrent.

Vexatious complaints.

9. Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was made use of in 257 cases in the year under report against 243 in 1914, 199 in 1913 and 216 in 1912 and compensation amounting to Rs. 6,871 as against Rs. 5,841 in 1914 was awarded.

Among the divisions, the Central Division continues to return the largest number of cases (90) in which this provision of the law was used whilst as regards the amount of compensation recovered Sind heads the list with a total of Rs. 2,742.

There is evidence in the district reports that increased attention is being given to this subject.

In commenting on the inadequacy of the compensation awarded the District Magistrate, East Khándesh, observes :—

" . . . . . The compensation awarded in each case is only too often ludicrously inadequate. Thus I actually found a First Class Magistrate awarding Rs. 5 as compensation to accused who had been under-trial prisoners for some three weeks."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, also comments on the reluctance of the subordinate magistracy to deal effectively with malicious accusers which Mr. Lawrence remarks can only be cured by the supervision of District Magistrates.

Pending cases.

10. Though cognizable crime for disposal increased by 1,468 cases, the pending cases decreased from 4,254 to 4,011—a net decrease of 243 cases. Out of the total, 1,424 cases were pending with the police and 2,587 with the Magistracy. The percentages of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last four years stand as under :—

1912—12·3; *1913*—10·2; *1914*—11·3; *1915*—10·2.

The decrease in the number of pending cases is noticeable in all the divisions and railways except the Northern Division where there was a small increase of 19 cases. The decrease was again marked in Sind (112 cases).

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.

11. Eliminating " Excluded " and " Pending " cases, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to a total of 26,198 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures for the three years ending with the year under report shows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1913 ...	... 25,033	2,270	27,303
1914 ...	... 22,210	1,890	24,100
1915 ...	... 24,167	2,031	26,198

With an increase over the former year's figures the total for 1915 is still below that of 1913. The increase of 2,098 cases over the total of 1914, consisting of 1,957 cases under the Indian Penal Code and 141 under class VI, was mainly contributed by Sind (1,447 cases). This increase is distributed over classes II, III, V and VI but is more marked in class III (764) (serious offences against

person and property, etc.) and class V (1,182) (minor offences against property). Under classes I and IV there was a small decrease of 17 and 22 cases respectively.

The details of true Indian Penal Code cases under the more important heads for the year under report as well as those for the preceding two years are given below :—

	Murders.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle-thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1913 ...	345	159	379	7,329	12,332	551
1914 ...	324	127	308	6,689	10,321	574
1915 ...	327	137	360	7,289	11,421	697

The small increase of three murders over the former year's figures calls for no remarks beyond that that the fluctuations to be noticed are an increase of 18 cases in the Northern Division (for which the Thána District was mainly responsible) and a decrease of 17 in the Central Division.

The District Magistrate, Thána, has remarked that this increase of murders in this district is not due to causes preventible by the police.

The decrease in murders in the Central Division occurred in all districts except Násik and West Khándesh. There was also a decrease of 3 cases in the Southern Division whilst in Sind the number of murders rose by 4.

Of the murders appertaining to the Presidency Proper, one which occurred at Bándra in the Thána District on the night of the 8th November 1915 was a brutal one. In this case Constable Babu Bhawan, who had pluckily grappled with a Pathán in his attempt to escape after a successful burglary, was stabbed to death with a long knife.

As regards the murders in Sind, 4 from the Hyderabad District were of a bad and daring character. In one case a Zamindár was waylaid in broad daylight and hacked to death by swords; in the second case a Mulla was enticed out at night and stabbed to death; in the third case a Zamindár was similarly enticed out at night and killed with axes; and in the fourth case a mounted constable was fatally assaulted by a suspected thief.

Dacoities rose from 127 cases to 137 and robberies from 308 to 360. Taking the figures for dacoities and robberies together there was a total of 497 true cases for the year 1915 against a total of 435 true cases in 1914. The net increase of 62 cases is not perturbing when it is remembered that there are 31 police charges in the Presidency inclusive of Sind and the Railways. Moreover, the total of true dacoities and robberies in 1913 stood at 538 (159 + 379).

Sind was responsible for the increase of 10 dacoities contributed by the Hyderabad and Sukkur Districts. In the Presidency Proper the East Khándesh and Poona Districts showed an increase in dacoities which was counteracted by decreases in other districts, notably in the Ahmednagar and Belgaum Districts. The District Magistrate, Poona, remarks that the dacoities in that district were not of great importance and that a small gang of Kolis who were answerable for them were dealt with. The Commissioner in Sind observes that it is creditable to the police that the more serious of the dacoities in Sind ended in the arrest and conviction of the offenders. On the Sind Railways in a case of dacoity a gang of train thieves showed fight when confronted by 2 constables. The 10 thieves who had 2 guns with them were, however, arrested and convicted.

As regards robberies, the increase in the Presidency Proper was spread over the Ahmednagar, West Khándesh, Sátára and Dhárwár Districts, whilst in Sind, Kárachi and the Upper Sind Frontier contributed their quota.

Cases of house-breaking and theft increased from 6,689 to 7,289. The increase which is to be found throughout the Presidency amounts to 600 cases

and is most marked in the East Khándesh and Násik Districts of the Central Division.

Thefts numbered 11,421 as against 10,321, showing a net increase of 1,100 cases. Sind alone is responsible for an increase of 1,071 cases, of which 933 were under ordinary thefts and 138 under cattle thefts. On the Presidency Railways there was a decrease of 72 cases.

True cases of receiving stolen property have risen by 123, *i.e.*, from 574 to 697. The largest number of cases occurred in Sind where there was an increase of 83 cases.

Undetected Police Cognizable Cases.

12. Coincident with the increase in reported crime and crime for disposal, there was a net increase of 1,141 in undetected cases. The increase was distributed over the Northern Division 249 cases, Central Division 318 cases and Sind 708 cases, the total being reduced by decreases in the Southern Division and the Presidency Railways.

Undetected Police Cognizable Cases.

The following tabular statement indicates the percentage of undetected cases to real cases for disposal according to the several divisions of the Presidency :—

Divisions, etc.	Real cases disposed of in 1915.	Undetected cases in 1915.	Percentage.			
			1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Northern Division ...	5,174	1,825	32	34·5	32·9	35·2
Central Division ...	6,124	2,378	38	37·1	25·7	38·8
Southern Division ...	3,464	886	31	29·8	27·1	25·5
Sind ...	9,620	4,643	55	51·6	48·1	48·2
Railways ...	1,816	523	43	39·1	31·6	28·7
Total for the Presidency ...	26,198	10,255	42	40·5	37·8	39·1

The above figures include those of class VI. In respect of Indian Penal Code cases only, the percentage of undetected cases for the whole Presidency stood at 42·01 against 40·6 for 1914 and 43·7 for 1913. The percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind for 1915 were respectively 36·3 and 51·56.

On an examination of districts individually it will be observed that in the Presidency the highest percentage of undetected cases was in the Ahmednagar District (52) and in Sind, in Hyderabad (57), Sind Railways (65) and the Riverain (66). The lowest percentage was returned by the Ratnágiri District, *viz.*, 7·7.

Commenting on the increase in Kaira in the number of undetected cases, the Commissioner, Northern Division, remarks :—

"The increase in Kaira is due to the rise in the number of reported crimes and the fact that in the 4 most criminal tálukas of that district the Sub-Inspectors are overworked."

On the same subject the District Magistrate, East Khándesh, observes :—

"..... When it is remarked that the undetected offences are largely house-breakings and highway robberies committed by the thriftless classes, largely Bhils, who scatter after the offence to hill villages and are experts in covering their tracks, and when it is further considered how large a number of tradesmen in this district are practically professional receivers, when it is further reflected that these offences come in a rush for some months in a bad season, I do not think that the increased number of cases remaining undetected is practically blameworthy. As a matter of fact a certain number of these cases were in some sense detected. It was discovered, that is to say, that they must have been the work of 3 loosely organized gangs though it was impossible to bring home actual participation in the cases to individual members. The gangs were, however, dealt with and from the moment of the arrest of these members and the breaking up of the gangs, the offences diminished rapidly."

Commenting on undetected crime, the Commissioner in Sind has drawn attention to the Karáchi District Magistrate's remark that "there seems to be a strong tendency to drop cases as soon as an 'A' classification has been obtained."

Police cases decided by trial.

13. The work of the police before the Courts was on the whole as successful as in 1914. Out of 13,040 true cases decided by trial, 11,339 cases ended in conviction compared with 10,878 cases out of the total of 12,386 of the previous year. The percentage on totals was 86·95 against 87·8 of the former year and for cases under the Indian Penal Code 85·4 against 86·2.

The following percentages will indicate the success obtained by the police in the Courts under the most important heads of crime :—

	Murders, etc.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1914	73	64·4	93·05	89·9	93·2	90·5
1915	74·5	82·45	83·72	88·84	91·92	88·43.

* In respect of true police cognizable cases the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true stands as under for 1915 and the preceding three years :—

1915—43·28 ; *1914*—45·1 ; *1913*—43 ; *1912*—42·4.

The percentages for the year vary from 38·1 in Sind to 47·8 in the Southern Division and 51·5 on the Railways, the percentage for the Presidency exclusive of Sind being 46·2.

In connection with postponements granted by the Magistrate to pleaders and their effect on the results of cases, the following observations by Mr. Holman, Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, deserve consideration :—

"Unnecessary postponements not only result in inconvenience to the witnesses, but they also prejudice the chances of a conviction, as the sooner the evidence is recorded the less opportunity there is for its being tampered with. It is not understood why even petty cases take so much longer to dispose of in the mofussil than in Bombay. During the year 156 cases were sent before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay; of these 138 were disposed of in one day, the remaining 18 were disposed of in periods varying from two to ten days."

Stringent orders have been issued to the prosecuting staff to refrain, as far as possible, from applying for postponements and to oppose all such applications from the defence in the absence of strong reasons.

Sessions cases.

14. In all 964 cases inclusive of pending cases of the previous year were committed to the Sessions Courts against 922 cases committed in 1914. Out of 818 trials concluded 591 ended in conviction as compared with 782 trials concluded in 1914 and 603 convictions. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried receded from 77·1 in 1914 to 72·24 for the year under report. For 1913 the percentage stood at 76·9. Of the remaining cases committed to the Sessions, 226 ended in acquittal or discharge whilst 145 were pending at the end of the year.

The highest percentage was obtained on the Railways with 94·1 and the Central Division with 79. The percentage for the Presidency exclusive of Sind was 75·9 and for Sind 64·17.

On this subject the figures from the Belgaum District are interesting in so far as the jury system is concerned. The number of Sessions cases tried during the year was 54, 40 of which were tried by jury. In 19 cases the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty". Seven of these were referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judge and in 4 cases the High Court convicted the accused. Commenting on these figures the District Magistrate, Belgaum, observes :—

"The figures supplied showing the results of murder and dacoity cases tried by jury in the Sessions Court during the year strongly justify the action taken in 1916 by Government in withholding such cases from trial in this manner."

In one of the cases of murder referred to the High Court, the learned appellate Judge remarked :—

"It appears to me that a crime committed in the circumstances which I have stated and which were clearly proved to the satisfaction of the jury is as clear a case of murder as it is possible to have and that the evidence bears no room for honest and reasonable doubt that the intention was to cause death."

15. There were 27 cases of infanticide reported during the year against 46 in 1914:—8* from the Central Division, 16† from the Southern Division, 2‡ from Sind and 1§ from the Railways.

Infanticide.

Government Resolution No. 2486, dated the 26th April 1907, Judicial Department.

* 1 in Ahmednagar.
1 in East Khándesh.
1 in Násik.
1 in Sátára.
4 in Sholápur.

† 6 in Belgaum.
10 in Dhárwár.

‡ 1 in Sukkur.
1 in Upper Sind Frontier.

§ 1 on M. & S. M. Railway.

In the Central Division convictions were obtained in 4 cases in which the infants killed were illegitimate. In one case the accused was discharged, 2 cases remained undetected and 1 was pending. In two cases the accused were sentenced to transportation for life; the sentence in one of these cases was subsequently commuted to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment whilst in the other orders were awaited on a recommendation for clemency.

In 6 of the 16 cases from the Southern Division the infants were illegitimate and were killed by their respective mothers to avoid disgrace. In 2 cases the mothers committed suicide, 1 case is still undetected and the accused in the remaining 3 cases were prosecuted with the result that the accused in one of them was sentenced to transportation for life, which sentence was commuted by Government into rigorous imprisonment for 2 years. The remaining 10 cases are accounted for as follows:—

6—The mothers committed suicide with their children on account of domestic troubles.

3—The mothers threw themselves into wells with their children in a fit of insanity. Two of these cases ended in the death of the accused and in the third the accused was acquitted.

1—The mother was suffering from illness leading to dementia.

Of the two cases from Sind a "C" summary had been applied for in one case and the other case remained undetected. The one case on the M. & S. M. Railway ended in conviction.

16. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 2,100 against 2,057 in 1914, giving an increase of 43 cases. Of the 2,100 cases, 1,768 were brought to trial and 1,696 ended in conviction as against 1,659 and 1,616 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried stood at 95·9 as against 97·4 in 1914 and 97·3 in 1913.

Offences under special and local laws.

17. True cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the police during the year under report numbered 6,211 as against 6,467 in 1914 and 6,522 in 1913. 2,828 or 45·5 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction against 2,975 or 46 per cent. in 1914 and 2,869 or 44 per cent. in 1913.

Cognizable crime—Direct cases.

18. The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* was 28,996 against 28,217 in 1914 and 29,937 in 1913. The increase (779 persons) in the number of arrests is due to the general increase in crime. Inclusive of the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years the number of persons for disposal was 32,847 as compared with 32,261 in 1914 and 34,579 in 1913. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 710 against 697 in 1914, a percentage of 2·4, the same as the previous year. Out of the number for disposal 27,736 persons were placed before the Courts during the year and 17,492 were convicted, *i.e.*, 63·06 per cent. against 62·6 in 1914 and 61·6 in 1913. The percentage for Sind for the year under report was 57·8. The fluctuations in the results of the various divisions are normal and call for no comment. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried in connection with cases under the Indian Penal Code was 59·9 against 59·6 in 1914 and 58·6 in 1913. The percentage for Sind for the year under report was 54·74.

STATEMENT A—PART II, Persons in Police cases.

At the end of the year there were 3,614 persons awaiting trial against 3,763 in 1914 and 4,002 in 1913.

19. Non-cognizable reported crime decreased from 74,397 cases in 1914 to 73,602 in the year under report. In the former year, there had been a rise over the total of 1913 by 2,733 cases mostly from Sind. The highest number of cases was returned this year from the Northern Division (27,814 cases).

STATEMENT B—PART I. Non-cognizable crime.

Cases for disposal by the Magistracy totalled 75,963 as against 77,477 in 1914. Of the former 49,974 cases were tried against 50,545 in the former year. 39,660 cases ended in conviction or 52·2 per cent. as against 39,338 cases convicted or 50·7 per cent. in the preceding year. Under cases for disposal (75,963) 14,371 cases or a little less than one-fifth were cases of "voluntarily causing hurt."

20. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts during 1915 was 1,13,779 against 1,18,986 in 1914; of the former 4,751 persons against 4,602 in the preceding year were discharged after appearance without trial; 70,658 were tried, 47,391 were convicted, and 23,267 were discharged or acquitted against 71,799, 47,877 and 23,922 respectively in the previous year. The percentages of persons convicted to tried and of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts were 67·07 and 41·6 against 66·6 and 40·3 respectively in 1914.

STATEMENT B—PART II. Persons in non-cognizable cases.

21. The value of property stolen during 1915 in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 12,99,460 as compared with Rs. 11,47,336 in 1914 and Rs. 11,88,476 in 1913. The value of property recovered was Rs. 4,16,385 as against Rs. 4,43,020 in 1914 and Rs. 4,35,201 in 1913.

STATEMENT C—Property stolen and recovered.

The percentages of recoveries for the years 1911 to 1915 are given below :—

	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911
Presidency including Sind ...	32·04	38·61	36·62	34·7	33·9
Presidency Proper ...	31·52	37·4	35·3	35·2	32·4
Sind ...	32·77	40·67	38·76	33·96	37·06

Except in the Southern Division where the percentage of recovered property has risen by nearly 4 per cent., there has been a slight falling off in the recovery of stolen property. The Railways in the Presidency Proper show the best results in this respect with a percentage of 42·91.

The number of cases in which property was recovered was 8,934 against 8,353 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen was 57·30 against 59·01 in 1914, 57·1 in 1913, 56·8 in 1912 and 54·4 in 1911.

In the Northern Division, Surat, which in the year 1914 stood highest with the excellent percentage of 64·99, shows the poorest results this year with the meagre percentage of 14·80. The Superintendent remarks "the results are this year disappointing but on the other hand last year's recoveries were exceptionally good. It is largely a matter of luck."

In the Central Division, Sátára with 63 per cent. of recoveries stands highest and Ahmednagar with 15·90 per cent. lowest. The deterioration in the percentage of property recovered is conspicuous in the West Khándesh and Sholápur Districts, the figures being 20·67 and 21·47 against 58·65 and 45·26 respectively in 1914. In Ahmednagar this deterioration is "attributed to the crimes committed by wandering gangs of criminals who elude police vigilance and dispose of stolen property at distant places."

In the Southern Division, the rise in the percentage is particularly marked in the Kolába District (34 against 17 in 1914).

In Sind, the highest percentage of recoveries is returned by the Riverain charge (65·51) and the lowest by Sukkur (22·77). The figures of recoveries for the Province of Sind were doubtless affected by the stricter registration of cases on the Sind Railways.

Among the Railways in the Presidency Proper, the M. & S. M. Railway again shows the best results, the percentage being 46·37.

Property of the value of Rs. 47,613 stolen outside the Presidency was recovered by the District and the Railway Police within this Presidency during the year. Property valued at Rs. 8,403 and Rs. 4,668 out of the above property was recovered by the Police of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways.

Preventive action.

22. The following comparative table furnishes detailed information in respect of the action taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

Divisions.		Number of persons proceeded against.	Number ordered to furnish security.	Number who furnished security.	Number released on agreement under Regulation XI of 1827.	Number who went to jail in default of security.	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
Northern Division	1914	811	599	465	57	77	87	73·86
	1915	828	648	541	7	94	70	77·5
Central Division	1914	1,089	893	390	120	383	64	82·
	1915	802	623	342	...	281	69	77·6
Southern Division	1914	990	530	400	11	119	251	53·5
	1915	812	524	374	9	141	71	64·5
Sind	1914	1,265	828	195	...	633	137	65·4
	1915	1,011	638	107	1	530	143	63·1
Railways	1914	123	106	30	...	76	3	86·1
	1915	83	71	10	...	61	1	85·5
Total	1914	4,278	2,956	1,480	188	1,288	542	69·09
	1915	3,536	2,498	1,374	17	1,107	354	70·6

An examination of 5 years' figures shows a distinct and steady decline in the number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. In 1911 proceedings were taken against 5,666 persons, the number in 1912 was 4,783. In 1913 it was 4,710 and from 1914 it has decreased from 4,278 to 3,536 for the year under report. The tendency noticed is probably due to the gradual application of the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 and to the action taken under section 401, Indian Penal Code, against certain local criminal classes.

In the year under report there was a small increase of 17 cases in the Northern Division only. Elsewhere in the Presidency there was a decrease of 759 cases. The reductions in the Central Division, Southern Division, Sind and on Railways being 287, 178, 254 and 40 cases respectively. In Sind, the Lárkána District was mainly responsible for the decrease and in commenting thereon the Commissioner in Sind writes :—

"The large decrease occurred almost entirely in one sub-division of the district where the Sub-Divisional Magistrate held what the Commissioner can only describe as perverse views about the working of Chapter VIII. This Magistrate has since been transferred. The Bauriahs, who have made Hyderabad their home for the time being, but in accordance with their methods, committed no crime in that district, were dealt with under Chapter VIII, with good results. Similar action was taken against the Koochrias, another criminal class of vagrants, who infest the same district."

The Commissioner, Central Division :—

"The decrease occurred in all districts except Sholápur . . . . The decrease of 88 in Ahmednagar was due to the fact that 100 persons were bound over under Regulation XII of 1827 in 1914, while the Regulation was not utilized during the year of report."

and in this connection he quotes the Ahmednagar District Magistrate's remarks to the effect that this Regulation is the more suitable way of dealing with Bhils for failure to furnish security.

It would, however, appear from the remarks of the District Magistrate, East Khándesh, quoted by the Commissioner, Central Division, that there are some districts in which greater activity in taking action against suspicious wanderers is urgently called for. Mr. Rothfeld in the course of his remarks says :—

"Where, however, several Magistrates are still remarkably weak, is in dealing with wandering suspects—especially when they disguise themselves, like so many criminals, as

Bairagis. When one remembers that police officers also do not take preventive action against such wanderers nearly as freely as they should and that dangerous criminals can often elude arrest by adopting a disguise, it is obvious that the Magisterial weakness must react very unfavourably on administration and on the condition of the peaceful population; yet many Magistrates are unable to grasp the obvious proposition that if a stranger cannot give a reference and security in his own home, he must be a bad character and should be bound over. Each such discharge discourages police officers from showing more energy in the apprehension of suspicious strangers. And East Khándesh is a happy hunting ground for foreign criminals."

The Commissioner, Northern Division, quotes the Kaira District Superintendent of Police's remark:—

"Cases under Chapter VIII are difficult to prepare in the Kaira District owing to the difficulty of procuring evidence against even well known bad characters."

The provisions of Regulation XII of 1827 were made use of to a considerable extent in the Broach District and in a lesser degree in the Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts.

One of the persons dealt with by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, was a notorious organiser of railway thefts named Shiwa Juma. On failing to furnish satisfactory security he was remanded to jail for 2 years; this, it is reported, has been followed by a material reduction in the number of thefts from running goods trains on the Ahmedabad section.

Criminal classes and influx of suspicious foreigners. (Presidency Proper.)

23. There was some influx into the Presidency Proper of criminal classes or suspicious foreigners. In the Northern Division 17 foreigners were arrested in the Kaira District and dealt with under the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

A special temporary staff of 9 Sub-Inspectors and 9 Constables was entertained in the same district at the close of the year for checking the roll call of certain people placed under the Criminal Tribes Act.

The Bhils and Talavias of Broach who are notorious for crop stealing appear to have been kept in hand. The Ramoshi Police establishment referred to in the previous year's report as having been entertained for the supervision and control of labourers on quarry works in Surat was continued during the year.

In the Central Division a gang of Bhils organized by one Ananda Vithu Bhil, an escaped convict, committed a series of crimes in both the Ahmednagar and Poona Districts with the assistance of local Bhils and other bad characters. He was arrested by the special armed police party of the latter district and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The capture of this outlaw led to the detection of 41 offences committed by the members of his gang. A gang of Pardeshis belonging to a criminal tribe called Pasis, also another gang consisting of local criminals—Tadvis, Bhils, Mahomedans, etc.—in the East Khándesh District, were brought to book. The members of a third gang in the same district composed of hardened criminals addicted to the commission of crime on the borders of this Presidency and the Central Provinces were likewise arrested and committed to the Sessions Court. It is necessary to mention here that a conference was held on the 15th October 1915 at Nagpur with the view of devising measures for dealing with certain gangs who had been committing offences on the borders of this Presidency and the Central Provinces. The conference was attended by the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, East Khándesh, and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, Mr. Hume.

In the West Khándesh District a troublesome gang of Phase Pardhis was successfully prosecuted. Three out of a gang of 5 criminals who had escaped from the Dharampore State Jail and had taken refuge in the Násik District were captured and successfully dealt with. This was followed subsequently by the surrender of the leader of the gang named Govinda, son of the notorious dacoit Chimnia, who had evaded arrest for a long time. In the Poona District the Kolis from the Ghats committed a series of dacoities as mentioned in paragraph 11 above.

In addition to the above-mentioned gangs, an old gang of Waddars and a gang of Kaikadi Javeries of the Poona District were detected and successfully dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department.

A number of Kanjars and Mang Garudis expelled from His Highness the Nizam's Territory and Indore State, who visited the East Khándesh District, and some Bhamtas who visited the Sholápur District, were also dealt with either under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, or were escorted out of the district.

In the Southern Division several gangs such as Waddars, Haranshikaris, Korchas, Kaikadis, Mang Garudis and Gujerathi Bhats visited the Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár Districts.

A gang of Kathkaris in the Kolába District was successfully prosecuted by the Criminal Investigation Department.

As regards the Presidency Railways the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, has referred to the extra work thrown on his force on account of the surveillance that had to be exercised over Trans-Frontier Pathans and others on whom orders under section 3, Act III of 1864, had been issued by Government directing them to remove themselves forthwith from British India.

The G. I. P. Railway Police prosecuted 2 Bhamta gang cases. In one case 15 accused were convicted, whilst in the other convictions have been obtained since the close of the year against 21 of the 24 accused.

The Railway Police were also called upon to exercise special vigilance in regard to suspicious foreigners travelling on the lines, and persons travelling with passes granted by District Magistrates. A senior Sub-Inspector was placed on special duty at Viramgaum in connection with the working of the Ingress into India Ordinance, III of 1914. Another Sub-Inspector was similarly placed on special duty at Castle Rock.

(Sind.) The Deputy Inspector General for Sind shows that the Hyderabad District was infested with gangs of Bauriahs and Koochras and observes that "The latter wherever found by the police were sent up under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, and their cattle disposed of under section 523, Criminal Procedure Code."

It would appear that a certain number of these people were arrested for offences committed in other parts of India. Mr. Luck also refers to certain members of the Wagh Dehi Khosas of Tando Bago Táluka who are expert cattle thieves being dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act and Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

It is also reported that the Jagiranis of Dubar, Sukkur District, who have been declared a criminal tribe, have not yet been confined in settlements, presumably as their registration is not yet complete.

As regard the Hurs, Mr. Luck says:—

"The Hurs of the Thar and Párkar and Nawábshah Districts have continued to be quiet since the repressive measures taken against them and the deportation of most of the leading spirits to Visapur.

"The District Magistrates of these two districts are, however, both agreed that great tact is necessary to deal with the Hurs and that they require to be carefully watched, etc."

As regards the train thieves it is stated that "The tribes which commit thefts on the Sind Railways are the Himatis, Shoras, Babbras, Godhras and Khosas, between Karáchi and Laki; the Jagiranis between Rohri and Reti; the Zardaris in the Nawábshah District and the Mohanas and Machis in the whole of Sind."

Working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

During the year the following tribes were notified under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911:—

Thána	... The Fudgudis and Telagu Dhangars.
East Khándesh	... The Banjars or Vanjaris of the class known as Rajput or Charan Vanjaris.
Sátára	... The Mangs of Thomse in the Pátan Táluka.

The indigenous criminal tribes of Sholápur, with the exception of those members who are *bonâ fide* cultivators and owners of land, have been brought into the settlement at Sholápur; these include Kaikadis, Chapparbands, Mang Garudis, Haranshikaris and Bhamtas, numbering 1,770 in all. A small settlement under police supervision has been started at Bársi, where 64 Phase Pardhis are working in the local mills. At Hutgi, an agricultural settlement has been established. In connection with the administration of the Criminal Tribes Act, Mr. Seddon, the Commissioner, adds :—

"We are in a transition stage; we are passing from the old Hazri patrak system, while the criminal tribes have not yet been properly dealt with under the Act. I am convinced that there are far greater possibilities in the Act than in any system of indiscriminate and illegal roll call; at the same time until this is recognised, and until the Act is really worked up to as it should be, it is not surprising if there occurs a certain temporary flabbiness of control."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

"The number of persons inclusive of women and children under settlement control at the end of the year were :—

Bijápur			4,700
Dhárwár—			
(1) Gadag	300		
(2) Hubli	80		
	380		380
Belgaum—			
Gokák Falls ...			660
			5,740

"The most important advance in settlement work has been the establishment of a settlement at the Gokák Falls. Some of the members were drafted from the Hubli Settlement when the Hubli Mills were closed; and the remainder consist of gangs of Kaikadis, Korcha and Gujerathi Bhats found wandering in the district."

Mr. Starte in referring to the prosperity of these settlements has acknowledged the support and sympathy extended to them by the Superintendents of Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Sholápur and their subordinates.

In Belgaum, the Superintendent of Police urges the necessity for immediate steps being taken to bring the Berads under the settlement. In Bijápur, where the Chapparbands, Ghantichors and Haranshikaris have been registered, the last mentioned proved the most difficult of reform, 18 of them being concerned in 9 offences under the Indian Penal Code. As regards the criminal tribes of the Dhárwár District, the Superintendent observes :—

"The most criminal is the Kaikadi, of whom we have two known settlements at Gudhihal and Gadag. These men spend their life time in jail interspersed with short holidays at home for the propagation of their species. They will never settle down to honest livelihood unless they are placed in one of Mr. Starte's settlements. The Madras Government is moving, I am told, the dangerous gang at Rudrapad in Bellary to a point 300 miles south. Similarly the Dhárwár Kaikadi might be moved to a point not so close to the Madras and Mysore borders."

The sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India was received during the year to certain of the schemes of Commissioner Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army for the reclamation of juvenile offenders and released prisoners and various allotments were provided, *vide* Government Resolution No. 5093, dated the 17th July 1915, Judicial Department.

Habitual offenders.

24. During the year under report 3,339 of the 17,492 persons who were convicted were identified as having previous convictions against them and 1,315 were classed as habitual offenders as compared with 3,384, 16,944 and 1,274 respectively in 1914. About 40 per cent. of the habitual offenders belonged to the Central Division.

Gang cases.

(Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated the 25th January 1916.)

A total of 26 gang cases inclusive of pending cases of the former years were taken up in the Presidency Proper by the District, Railway and Criminal Investigation Department Police. Fourteen cases ended in conviction and out of 313 persons concerned, 229 out of 276 placed before the Courts were convicted whilst 47 were discharged. The inquiries showed that the members of those gangs were responsible for 326 cases and the property recovered was valued at a total of Rs. 42,094.

Criminal Investigation Department.

25. Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., held the appointment of Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, throughout the year. Mr. P. A. Kelly, Personal Assistant, who was transferred in the same capacity to the staff of the Inspector General on the 21st April, was succeeded by Mr. D. Healy. Mr. E. P. White, Superintendent of Police, and Mr. C. J. Power, Deputy Superintendent, were attached to the Criminal Investigation Department for the periods 1st January to the 2nd March and 1st January to the 20th March respectively.

In Sind, the Criminal Investigation Department, which is under the local Deputy Inspector General, was controlled by Mr. Souter, C.I.E., from 1st January to 25th March and thereafter by Mr. Luck.

The permanent establishments of the Poona and Sind Criminal Investigation Departments remained the same throughout the year, *viz.*, 12 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors, 20 Head Constables and 44 Constables, and 1 Inspector, 6 Sub-Inspectors and 7 Head Constables respectively.

The temporary staff referred to in paragraph 25 of the previous year's report was further reduced during the year by 3 Inspectors, 2 Head Constables and 8 Constables. Since the close of the year the services of the remainder of the temporary staff have been dispensed with.

Presidency Proper.

The number of inquiries taken up during the year was 156, of which 65 were criminal and the remainder of the description specified in former reports.

111 persons were arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department and sent for trial. Of these, 69 were convicted, 39 were discharged or acquitted, 1 died whilst under trial and 2 were pending trial at the close of the year.

The following were among the more important cases dealt with :—

1. *Illegal method of recruiting Indian coolies for certain Tea and Rubber Plantations in Ceylon.*—About 3½ years ago three agents employed by the managers of certain tea and rubber plantations in Ceylon induced 16 men of the labouring class from the Belgaum District to accept employment in Ceylon. Two of these men were subsequently allowed to return to their homes on paying Rs. 45 each and on their agreeing to forfeit their wages for about 2½ years. Their stories of the ill-treatment of Indian coolies in Ceylon led to a petition and an inquiry. A prosecution was launched under section 417, Indian Penal Code, as a test case against one of the men who had returned to India to recruit coolies. His conviction and sentence to one year's rigorous imprisonment was followed by a similar prosecution and result in a second case.

2. *Malwan Dacoity case.*—Certain youths anxious to follow the example of the Bengalees had planned together in Bombay to commit dacoities and robberies for the purpose of collecting money for some political object. The leader of the movement was one Dattatraya Ramchandra Mayekar, Bhandari by caste, a native of Kooloki in Malwan Táluka and then employed in a mill in Bombay. In August 1913 he organized a society in Bombay consisting of 7 or 8 persons, and in March 1915 two brothers named Juvekar, Brahmins of Dahiwari, Karjat Táluka in the Kolába District, joined the society. As the result of their deliberations they committed a dacoity at Chandur, near Malwan in the Ratnágiri District, on the 20th April 1915. The gang then returned to Bombay with their booty valued at Rs. 30 only. On information received the 6 persons concerned were arrested, tried and convicted, one Anant Narayan Juvekar being sentenced to 15 years and the remainder to various terms of rigorous imprisonment.

3. *Kathkari Gang case.*—Resulting from the inquiries into the previous case it was ascertained that the members of the same gang had, with the assistance of certain Kathkaris (hill jungle people) residing in the jungles of the Karjat Táluka and Khalapur Petha

of the Kolába District, committed certain burglaries in that district dating back to 1908. Sixteen persons including Kathkaris and receivers of stolen property were accordingly proceeded against and 6 of them were convicted, 5 being sentenced to 1 year's and the 6th to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

4. *Bhamta Gang case.*—Of the 46 Bhamta accused awaiting trial in the Court of Sessions, Poona, at the close of 1914 and referred to as case No. 3 on page 11 of the previous year's Police Report, 43 were convicted and sentenced as under on the 12th May 1915:—

11 to transportation for life ;
4 „ 7 years' transportation;
12 „ 3 years' rigorous imprisoment ;
6 „ 1 year's rigorous imprisonment;
10 „ 1 day's rigorous imprisonment, and
3 were acquitted or discharged.

Besides the above a supplementary case against one of the principal Bhamtas who had absconded was sent for trial. He was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

In another case 5 Bhamtas were prosecuted under section 401, Indian Penal Code, and were convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. Two out of 6 receivers of stolen property who were proceeded against under section 110 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, in connection with this case were bound over.

5. *Forgery cases in the Kaira District,* known as the Umreth Forgery cases.—Eighty-one cases including those pending from the previous year were taken up, of which 7 ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal or discharge ; 12 cases were under inquiry; 14 cases were pending trial at the close of the year and in 1 case sanction to prosecute was awaited. The remaining cases were not proceeded with for various reasons.

6. *Laghate Bribery case.*—Enquiries made into certain allegations of corruption against the First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar, Govind Balwant Laghate, indicated that the allegations were true and 4 cases were selected for prosecution out of the 15 complaints lodged against him with the sanction of Government under section 161, Indian Penal Code. In 3 out of the 4 cases convictions were obtained.

Sind.—The following were among the more important inquiries undertaken by the Sind Criminal Investigation Branch:—

(i) Theft of cash, Rs. 271-6-0, from a Mail bag in transit between Pad Idan and Hyderabad (Sind) on or about 11th May 1915.

(ii) Abetment of the desertion of a soldier of the Indian Army. In this case two accused were sent up and convicted.

(iii) Criminal breach of trust in respect of Government currency notes valued at Rs. 800 between the Bombay Bank and the Currency Office.

The Golden Gang case of Shikárpur referred to as case No. (iii) on page 11 of the previous year's Police Report, in which 17 persons were sent up under section 120-B, Indian Penal Code, in 1914, was disposed of during the year. One was discharged, 2 were acquitted and 14 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 2 years in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Shikárpur. On appeal to the Court of Sessions 3 were acquitted and the sentences of the remaining 11 were confirmed.

Counterfeit Coins and Sweating.

26. Out of 2,572 counterfeit coins received at the various stations on the different railways during 1915, 2,566 were tendered at stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway alone, whilst only 6 were received on the G. I. P. Railway. This would, *primâ facie*, point to the fact that counterfeiting is carried on mainly in the Native States of Káthiáwár and Guzerát.

There was a very appreciable decrease in the number of sweated sovereigns and half-sovereigns that came under notice during the year, *viz.*, 17 sovereigns and 1 half-sovereign as against 101 sovereigns and 4 half-sovereigns in 1914. Nine of this year's sweated sovereigns were received on the G. I. P. and 8 sovereigns and the half-sovereign on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The Mint Master, Bombay, drew attention during the year to the very large number of counterfeit coins of identical type received on the railways, among them being George V rupees which were palpable cast counterfeits but sufficiently well executed to deceive the public. In spite of prolonged inquiries no clue of the utterers was obtained.

27. During the year under report the strength of the Finger Print Bureau, Poona, was 1 Inspector, 13 Sub-Inspectors, 2 clerks and 2 constables (orderlies).

Finger-print Bureau. (Presidency Proper.)

At the beginning of the year there were on record 1,19,219 finger impression slips and during the year 7,622 new ones were received for record as against 6,508 in the previous year, making a total of 1,26,841. Of these, 499 slips were destroyed in accordance with the rules, leaving a total of 1,26,342.

Of the 7,622 new slips received for record 385 were from the City of Bombay, 6,593 from districts and Railways of this Presidency, 137 from Sind, and 507 from other Presidencies, Native States, etc. The number of slips received from Native States was 201 as against 311 in 1914. One thousand four hundred and nine slips were sent for record and 2,842 (including those of 8 Chhapparbands and 16 Ghantichors received from the Assistant Collector on special duty, Bijapur) for search to the Central Bureau, Simla.

The number of slips received for search was 15,371 as against 14,824 in 1914, an increase of 547. Of these, 1,711 slips were received from other Presidencies and Provinces, 1,371 from Native States and 124 from Agencies. In 2,407 cases including 128 from other Provinces and Presidencies and 191 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced as against 2,347 in 1914. The percentage of cases traced to the cases received for search is 15·6 as against 15·8 in the previous year.

In 1,089 cases previous convictions were proved and in 827 of these enhanced punishment was awarded as against 1,283 and 1,073 cases respectively in 1914. Cases in which it was found that the accused had received lighter sentences (194) or the same sentences (68) were reported to the District Magistrates concerned.

In 21 cases, as against 26 in 1914, the accused were identified locally by the chief operators without reference to the Finger Print Bureau.

The number of finger impression slips received in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind at Karachi was 3,859 as against 3,433 in the previous year. Sixty-six slips were destroyed during the year. The grand total of slips now recorded in the Bureau is 49,181. They have all been classified and arranged on their respective file boards. The subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1915 numbered 845 as against 572 during 1914. The number of slips received for search was 8,169 as against 7,670 in 1914. Of these, 2,036 were traced as against 1,841 in the preceding year. Four hundred and seventy-one slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, for record.

(Sind.)

28. In addition to licensing and supervising public conveyances and escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the police served a total of 3,23,224 summonses and warrants, extinguished 952 fires, destroyed 1,09,018 dogs, inquired into 1,109 cases referred by the Magistracy as also into 12,405 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and Minor Acts, 596 suicides, 5,729 accidents (710 on the Railways), and 556 suspicious and sudden deaths.

Miscellaneous duties performed by the police.

29. Out of 990 cases returned as serious the scenes of 653 or 66 per cent. were visited by gazetted police officers. The Commissioner, Northern Division, regards the reasons advanced for non-visitation of the scenes of serious crimes in the great majority of cases as adequate and satisfactory.

Personal investigation of serious crimes.

In the Central Division, the scenes of nearly 50 per cent. of the cases remained unvisited in the Ahmednagar and Poona Districts. The Deputy Inspector General has commented on the desirability of having deputed the Deputy Superintendents to the scenes of 6 dacoities which remained unvisited.

In the Southern Division, the Deputy Inspector General considers the reasons given by the Dhárwár District Superintendent of Police for the non-visitation of 17 out of 30 cases satisfactory, and the Commissioner holds the same view as regards the explanation for not visiting the scenes of 46 out of the 71 offences in the Belgaum District.

The Commissioner in Sind generally accepts the reasons for non-visitation of scenes of 129 out of 337 serious offences by gazetted officers.

On the Railways, where scenes of 3 out of 6 cases remained unvisited, the explanations offered by the Superintendents of Police are satisfactory.

STATEMENT D—Strength of Police.

30. The present sanctioned strength of the police force is :—

	Officers and Men.
Presidency Proper	19,713
Sind	6,217
Total ...	25,930

During the year under report an appointment of Superintendent of Police was added to the cadre of Indian Police Officers to provide a third Deputy Commissioner for the City of Bombay. A reduction was made of 1 Sub-Inspector and 1 Constable consequent on the amalgamation of the Headquarters of the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways at Poona. These changes have resulted in a net reduction of 1 in the total of the sanctioned strength for the Presidency.

The sanctioned scheme of reorganization not fully introduced yet provides for an increase of 1,511 officers and men for the Presidency Proper and 604 for Sind. This would give a total of 28,045 officers and men for the whole Presidency as shown in Statement D.

Temporary police consisting of a total of 404 officers and men were entertained under the heads of "Additional Police Establishments", "Plague" and "Miscellaneous duties".

Cost of Police.

31. The total cost of the police during the year amounted to Rs. 72,08,260 against Rs. 71,27,544 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to a larger allotment under Police Buildings.

Proportion of Police to area and population and Cognizable Crime investigated.

32. On the grand total, which includes police on treasury and jail guards as also on miscellaneous duties, the proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated is :—

One policeman to 5·14 square miles, 2·2 Railway miles, 722 persons and 1·27 cognizable crime investigated.

But this is a very misleading basis for fixing ratios of the above nature. Policemen employed as treasury and jail guards, escorts, armed reserves, on process serving and as Court orderlies, etc., have little connection with the percentage on areas, head of population or cognizable crime. If therefore the police employed on such miscellaneous duties be excluded the following ratios are arrived at :—

One policeman to 10·4 square miles, 2·2 Railway miles, 1,150 persons and 1·57 cognizable crime investigated.

Inspection of Police stations and outposts.

33. According to the reorganization scheme the number of police stations was increased from 493 to 513 and the outposts were reduced from 1,026 to 983—a net decrease of 23 police locations. A total of 457 police stations and 7,292 outposts were inspected by Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents. Out of the balance that remained uninspected 23 police stations and 108 outposts appertained to Sind. The Commissioner, Northern Division, has remarked that the amount of inspection in the Ahmedabad District was poor. As regards Surat, the Commissioner, in agreeing with the District Magistrate, quotes the latter's remarks :—

"Considering how small the district is and how light the work, it is regrettable that the Superintendent does not personally visit all the police stations and a somewhat larger number of serious crimes."

There is little doubt that Mr. Greenaway neglected both inspection work and his duties of visiting the scenes of crime and was too much at Headquarters.

The Commissioner, Central Division, remarks that the inspection work in the Násik and West Khándesh Districts appears to have been seriously neglected, but whilst this is evident there is little doubt that the changes in personnel interfered with this work.

In the Southern Division, the Commissioner and Deputy Inspector General agree in thinking that the reasons advanced by the District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, for not doing more inspection work are not very convincing.

The Deputy Inspector General, Sind, states that the improvement in the amount of inspection noticed in the previous year has been maintained. In addition to the ordinary inspection work performed by district officers the Range Deputy Inspectors General in the Presidency Proper inspected 8 Superintendents' offices, 7 Assistant Superintendents' offices, 9 Inspectors' offices, 35 police stations and Headquarter Sub-Inspectors' offices and 22 outposts, both in districts and on railways.

The Deputy Inspector General for Sind also appears to have done a considerable amount of inspection.

STATEMENT E—Armament.

34. There was no change in the armament of the force. Owing to the war the Ordnance Department were again unable to supply the further instalment of Webley revolvers required for Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

Punishments.

35. There has been an increase of 55 in the number of officers and men punished departmentally and by the Courts, the total number being 2,900 against 2,845 in 1914. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 11·6 against 11·3 in 1914 and 12·5 in 1913.

Of the total number (2,900) of punishments, 2,723 were for departmental and 177 for judicial offences as compared with 2,638 and 207, respectively, in 1914.

In the Northern Division, Ahmedabad alone is responsible for 331 punishments out of the total of 809 for the whole Division. The abnormal rise in this district of 193 punishments over the previous year's figure is attributed by Mr. McCulloch to the bad state of discipline that prevailed in the force. The District Magistrate and Commissioner appear to concur in the Superintendent's remarks whilst the Deputy Inspector General is unable to admit that discipline is worse in Ahmedabad than in other districts in the Range.

In the Central Division, Poona returned the largest number of punishments, *viz.* 277. This again is a district where recruiting is most difficult, there being now over 190 vacancies in the force.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks that though the number of punishments for Dhárwár has fallen from 295 to 188, it is still the largest in the Division, which has the lowest percentage amongst the divisions, *viz.* 7·55.

In Sind, the greatest increase occurs in the Sukkur District in departmental punishments, the number being 151 against 62 in 1914.

Among the Presidency Railways the B. B. & C. I. returns the largest number (128) and M. & S. M. the smallest (45). On the G. I. P. the number of punishments was 115, of which 12 were judicial.

The Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range, commenting on the decrease in the total number of punishments in the Southern Range observes:—

"I am of opinion that a still further decrease could be effected without injury to the discipline of the force. In many cases the men err through ignorance and stupidity, etc."

Mr. Lambert advocates patience, a tactful lenience and warnings. With these remarks as well as those of Mr. Hume I fully concur. In a great number of cases the punishments inflicted on the constabulary err on the side of undue harshness. This is particularly noticeable in cases in which the Courts deal with cases of laxity or breaches of discipline under the Police Act. As an illustration, a case may be mentioned in which a constable was fined Rs. 100 for his share of the negligence which resulted in the escape of 2 prisoners from a train during

a night journey. This amount with further cuttings during the period of suspension represented something like 10 months or a year's pay. In England a loss of a week's pay would have been considered a severe punishment. The fact, however, cannot be denied that owing to the difficulties of obtaining decent recruits, consequent on the insufficiency of the present rates of pay and allowances, discipline has everywhere suffered, specially in Gujerat.

Rewards.

36. Rewards by promotion, good conduct tickets and money grants numbered 9,039 in 1915 against 9,259 in the preceding year. By promotion there were 80 rewards against 54. The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the actual force stood at 36·25 against 37 in 1914.

It is satisfactory to observe that there was an increase in the Southern Division of rewards from 1,461 to 1,756 and from 1,652 to 1,742 in Sind. It is regrettable on the other hand to notice a decrease in the other Divisions and on the Railways. In Ahmedabad, however, there was an increase of 62 rewards.

In the following remarks of Mr. Hume, Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range, I entirely concur.

"In these times of high cost of living small monetary rewards to the constabulary are a welcome relief and highly appreciated by them and every encouragement should be given to them by rewarding them liberally whenever they have achieved a good piece of work."

Titles were conferred as personal distinctions on the following officers:—

Rao Saheb ...
(1) Mr. Vaman Narayan Barve, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
(2) Inspector Jiwanlal Jamnadas of Ahmedabad.
(3) Inspector Shankar Sadashiv Metkar of Sholapur.

Khan Saheb .
(1) Mr. Rattanji R. Mirza, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police.
(2) Inspector Shaikh Ali Mahomed Hussain of Ahmednagar.

The King's Police Medal was awarded on the 1st January 1916 to the following officers:—

Mr. W. H. Luck, Deputy Inspector-General.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, Superintendent of Police.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Superintendent of Police.

Inspector J. Acton of Ahmedabad.

Head Constable Abdul Wahab walad Shaikh Fajee of the G. I. P. Railway Police.

Constable Jamu Amu of the Ahmedabad District Police, whose gallant conduct in rescuing a man from drowning was brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society, was awarded a testimonial on vellum by the Society during the year under report.

A Constable named Rajabkhan Daudkhan of the Kaira District Police at the risk of his life saved a boy of 5 years from a burning house at Anand. In saving the child's life he was himself severely burnt and in consequence had to remain in hospital for 4 months. In recognition of this act of bravery the Constable was given a monetary reward of Rs. 125 and was promoted to the rank of Head Constable.

Another case of bravery occurred at Bandra, in the Thána District, where a Constable named Baba Bhawan Salvi was stabbed to death in attempting to capture a Pathan thief. The Constable's devotion to duty has been recognized by Government by the grant of an extraordinary pension of Rs. 10 per mensem to his eldest son.

Education.

37. Out of a total actual force of 1,056 officers and 23,863 men, the number of officers and men educated was 1,034 and 12,830, respectively, against 1,042 and 12,732 in 1914. The percentage of educated officers and men to the total force stood at 55·60 against

55 in the preceding year. The percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind were 62·99 and 31·96 respectively against 62·1 and 32·2 in the preceding year.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway again returns the highest percentage of educated officers and men, *viz.*, 91·44 (though as compared with the previous year there has been a falling off of 4·66 per cent.) and Ratnagiri with a percentage of 90·41 against 83·01 is the second best. But the state of education amongst the constabulary as a whole is very unsatisfactory as the figures show that the immense progress in education throughout India is not shared by the constabulary. While there has been slight improvement in the number of educated men in certain districts, important districts like Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach and other districts like Kaira and West Khándesh in the Presidency had actually fewer educated men in their forces at the end of 1915 than in 1910. Karáchi and Hyderabad in Sind show the same unsatisfactory state of things.

Resignations.

38. There was again an increase of 291 in the number of resignations, which stood at 1,818 in the year under report against 1,527 in 1914, 1,240 in 1913 and 1,101 in 1912.

The percentage of resignations on actual strength was 7·29 as compared with 6·1 in 1914, 5·2 in 1913 and 4·6 in 1912.

Among districts, Karáchi and Hyderabad in Sind, and Poona and Ahmedabad in the Presidency Proper, return the highest number of resignations, *viz.*, 278, 103 and 145 and 90 respectively. Among Railways, the B. B. and C. I. Railway had the highest number of resignations, *viz.*, 61.

As regards the increase in the number of resignations in Sind, the Deputy Inspector General thinks that this was due to policemen joining the Army. This cannot, however, be accepted as the reason in the Presidency Proper.

Vacancies and Recruiting.

39. The number of vacancies at the end of the year stood at 901 (Presidency Proper 638, Sind 263) as against 780 in 1914, 424 in 1913 and 374 in 1912.

Relative to the remarks of Messrs. Beatty and G. H. White on last year's report which were directed against the lowering of the physical standards of the constabulary, it may be remarked that of the recruits enlisted during the year 267 were below the standard height and chest measurements and 49 were over age. The total of men in the force under standard requirements, etc., stood at 2,762 at the end of the year.

The remarks on recruiting of the Superintendent of Police, Nasik, Mr. Marston, which corroborate Mr. Lambert's remarks last year, correctly describe the situation and the Commissioner, Central Division, has attached an extract to his review.

The difficulty of securing recruits is evidenced in nearly every district. The Commissioner, Northern Division, has summed up the position clearly as follows:—

"The remedial measures which the Superintendents unanimously recommend with a view to encourage recruitment are improved accommodation, increased house rent in places where accommodation does not exist, adequate pay or local allowance to compensate for rise in prices, and reduction in the area of circle beyond which travelling allowance can be claimed."

As Government are aware I have brought each of the above points to their notice. An interim scheme for the grant of local allowances in localities where they are most needed has lately been submitted and a larger scheme connected with reductions in the establishment is under preparation.

Health.

40. The statistics of admissions into hospital during the last 2 years show that the health of the force is deteriorating and there would appear to have been more sickness during the year under report than in 1914. The highest percentages of sickness appear to have been amongst the police of Kánara (195·08), Upper Sind Frontier (161·74), Poona (148·78), West Khándesh (137·13), Sátára (115·39), Kolába (112·67), G. I. P. Railway (106·7), Surat (104·88), Thána (102·40) and Ratnágiri (101·64).

The Commissioner in Sind remarks that the deterioration of the health of the force continues to cause anxiety and that he is taking steps to have the whole question thoroughly investigated.

The Commissioner, Central Division, states :—

"The health of the force in Poona and Sátára Districts was bad, which is put down by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, to the inferior physique of the men now being enlisted."

Commenting on the variations in the amount of sickness in the various districts in the Southern Division, the Commissioner writes :—

"Kánara is always unhealthy, the percentage of sickness in this district * * * being nearly double the average * * *. The increase in Kolába was also large, and is attributed to malaria being more prevalent in the district. The increase in Dhárwár is considered by the District Superintendent of Police to be due to insufficient pay, unhealthy quarters and double duty owing to vacancies. The District Magistrate remarks that the health of the force seems to call for some enquiry by a competent medical authority. He thinks that the percentage of sickness (90) is much higher than it should be in a district which has the reputation of having such a good climate * * * *".

These remarks should be considered with the observations made in this report last year. I would very strongly recommend that Government should confirm the orders sanctioning free diet to inpatients which were formerly issued as a tentative measure and were since rescinded owing to the financial situation. The charge would be an insignificant one.

41. This quinquennial statement was last submitted with the Administration Report for the year 1910.

STATEMENT F.

A comparison of the figures of the two quinquennial periods shows that the number of Hindu officers and men rose from 13,115 in 1910 to 13,853 in 1915 an increase of 738. The number of Mahomedan officers and men rose during the same period from 9,676 to 10,391 an increase of 715, whilst the Christians increased from 263 to 339 an increase of 76.

42. In all 143 prisoners escaped from custody in 1915—34 from jails and lock-ups, 100 from the custody of the police and 9 from that of the village police—against 217 in 1914. All the escapes from the custody of the village police occurred in the Presidency Proper.

Escapes and Recaptures.

There were 112 recaptures (including 5 of the previous year's escapes) against 130 in the preceding year. The percentage of recaptures to escapes works out to 74·8 against 57·6 in 1914.

43. During the year under review, Mr. M. Kennedy visited the Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat and Násik Districts, whilst I visited Kánara, Belgaum, Hubli, Násik, Dohad (Panch Mahals) and Lonand (Sátára District) on inspection and other duty.

Inspector General's Tour.

44. A sum of Rs. 1,59,568 was expended on the purchase of arms, clothing, equipments and other supplies for the police in the Presidency Proper. Eight remounts were locally purchased for the use of the Mounted Police of the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, West Khándesh and Sholápur Districts. It was not possible to purchase the full number of remounts required owing to the supply of Arabs having been cut off on account of the war.

Supply.

At the end of the year Government sanctioned the general substitution of khaki for the blue uniform worn by all ranks in the Presidency Proper. Arrangements were accordingly commenced for introducing the change in 10 districts, *viz.*, Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat, Thána, Ahmednagar, East and West Khándesh and Násik.

Inspection of Arms and Ammunition Shops. (Supplementary Statement No. II.)

45. The number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition increased from 370 in 1914 to 383 in 1915.

The number inspected by gazetted police officers was 216 against 229 in 1914.

During 1915, 13,016 licenses were issued for arms, including firearms, against 12,857 in 1914.

The total number of cases instituted in respect of breaches of licenses was 67, of which 39 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 1,746.

Prosecuting Staff and its work.

46. In the Presidency Proper two qualified Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors were entertained during the year. The full complement of Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors as sanctioned in the reorganization scheme is now short of only one Prosecuting Sub-Inspector.

The staff of Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors conducted a total of 4,390 cases as against 3,915 in 1914. The number of cases ending in conviction was 3,221 against 2,778, the percentage being 73·37 against 70·9 in the preceding year.

Head Constables conducted 5,763 cases as compared with 5,668 in 1914, of which 4,027 or 69·8 per cent. ended in conviction, similar figures for the previous year being 4,095 or 72·2 per cent.

In Sind the Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors appeared in 670 cases, of which 468 ended in conviction. The percentage of convictions to cases tried was 81·25 as against 76·58 in 1914. Judged by these results the work of these officers was very satisfactory and the number of cases conducted and the percentages of convictions obtained were higher than in any of the 3 previous years.

Drill.

47. Efficiency in the drill of the force of the Presidency Proper was on the whole maintained in spite of difficulties arising out of the number of vacancies and the heavy demands made on the force at different times. Mr. Boyd, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, in the course of his remarks observes :—

"Owing to the heavy work they are called upon to do, the number of men available for parade is small and it is rarely that any man can come on parade on two consecutive days."

During the year under report 18 foot police and 1 sowar were attached to Native Infantry Regiments and qualified as Drill Instructors. Eight men were sent to the Physical Training Class at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, to qualify as gymnastic instructors.

There was again no Inter-District Athletic Competition in 1915 owing to the war.

In Sind, the Deputy Inspector General writes :—

"The drill of the armed police in Sind as a whole is good, in some districts (Sukkur for instance) better than others; the Baluch in the Upper Sind Frontier District did not impress me at my inspection as particularly quick in learning, the Mounted Special Reserve in the Upper Sind Frontier District is quickly reaching efficiency."

In this connection the Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"Drill efficiency suffered from the constant state of flux in which the Headquarters force of each district remains, with new recruits constantly coming in and resigning again before they are half trained."

Musketry.

48. In the Presidency Proper a total of 6,100 armed police (foot and mounted) was put through the musketry course as compared with 5,890 in 1914. The number of marksmen increased from 3,114 in 1914 to 3,233 in the year under report. In Sind the number of marksmen rose from 281 to 362. The ordinary armed police, the rifle squad and mounted police armed with carbines have contributed, especially the latter two branches, their quota towards the increase in the number of marksmen. It is satisfactory to notice that every man in the mounted police in the Belgalum and Sátára Districts was a marksman. Similarly, with one exception only, all the men in the rifle squads in the Belgaum and Sholápur Districts became marksmen. Owing to the improvement in shooting the standard for marksmen amongst the ordinary armed police has since the close of the year been raised.

The Deputy Inspector General, Sind, remarks that in spite of the number of resignations and new recruits the training at ball practice has not fallen off and that the year's results are a decided improvement over the preceding year.

Out of 411 officers—Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants—armed with revolvers in the Presidency Proper, 383 took part in the year's competition for revolver shooting as against 348 out of 390 in the preceding year. Of the 383, only 59 were adjudged marksmen.

Prizes to the value of Rs. 1,200 were awarded to the winners of the different competitions. In respect of prizes the Belgaum District obtained two first prizes and gold badges, *viz.*, for the (1) Mounted Police, and (2) Rifle Squad, and the Panch Mahâls District the first prize and gold badge for the police armed with smooth bores.

Prosecuting Police Inspector of the Sátára District, Mr. Shridhar Waman Joshi, won the first prize for revolver shooting.

In Sind the first prizes for the smooth bore weapon for the Foot and Mounted Police were secured by the Karáchi and Hyderabad Districts respectively and for rifled weapons by the Rifle Squad and Mounted Police of the Sukkur District.

Police Buildings.

49. The original allotments for minor and major works were respectively Rs. 67,134 and Rs. 1,65,000 only. In Government Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 4716, dated the 9th November 1914, Government had contemplated an annual allotment of 11 lákhs so as to make up the serious leeway. In view, therefore, of the numerous urgent works which have been pending for many years Government were pleased on my recommendation to transfer the lump provision of Rs. 1,20,000 for police reorganization to the Public Works Department Budget for the construction of constabulary quarters.

In Sind allotments of Rs. 1,22,600 and Rs. 24,640 were sanctioned for police major and minor works respectively. In connection with this subject the Commissioner in Sind states :—

"Financial stringency retarded the progress of the scheme for providing adequate accommodation for the police throughout the Province. But the policy of reserving sites for police purposes in headquarter towns and elsewhere is being steadily pursued."

In paragraph 48 of my report last year I quoted the remarks of my predecessor, Mr. Kennedy, on the subject of Police Lines. I referred also to the reports of District Officers as indicating that the bad health of the constabulary and the difficulties of recruiting and of retaining the men after recruitment were in a great measure due to the state of the existing police lines. One District Magistrate writes this year :—

"I should like to add again that in my opinion no question in this district is so important as the proper housing of the police force and that I trust that as soon as the financial conditions permit expenditure will be freely incurred on correcting a state of things which is at present little short of scandalous."

The Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, in the course of his remarks on the subject has shown that out of 10 police stations and 49 outposts, at only 1 police station and 4 outposts are the men housed according to the standard type of quarters. In most other places the constabulary are allotted quarters intended for the menial staff on the line. The Superintendent adds :—

"Now as by far the greater majority of the police are married men with families they find it impossible to live with any degree of comfort and decency in such narrow quarters. Many, therefore, do not keep their families with them. As a natural result they are always anxious for leave to go and visit their families and I have to treat these applications for leave in a generous spirit, otherwise the men would not stay in the force. If the condition of the majority of the men supplied with free quarters is bad that of those supplied with no quarters at all, but who have to live in hired accommodation, is infinitely worse. Out of a strength of 100 Head Constables and 433 Constables no less than 25 Head Constables and 183 Constables have to live in hired quarters. The hutting allowance these men draw is absolutely inadequate to enable them to hire decent accommodation. The question of the revision of the rates of house rent now drawn by the men is of the utmost urgency. I am convinced that the chief reason for the large number of resignations that take place

every year is the thoroughly unsatisfactory way the men are housed and the very inadequate rate of hutting allowance sanctioned for those who are not provided with free quarters."

These remarks embody the main complaints on the subject of other Superintendents of Police.

Village Police.

50. In the Presidency Proper the village police rendered special assistance to the district police in the investigation and detection of 511 cases as against 458 in 1914. Their services were recognised either by monetary rewards amounting to Rs. 3,821 or by presents of pagris, swords, &c. Three hundred and twenty-nine were reported for negligence and 308 of them were punished either by dismissal, fine, suspension, reprimand or warning, or judicially. In Sind there are no village police but the regular police have the assistance of a very useful body of puggees or trackers who are appointed and controlled by Superintendents of Police. This body now numbers 802.

INCIDENTS OF NOTE.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Incidents of note and special cases other than those dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department.

51. (*i*) On the 5th December 1915, 1 Austrian and 4 German prisoners escaped from the Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmednagar. Passing themselves off as the Agents of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Bombay, 4 of these prisoners managed to get through the Poona and Sátára Districts but were eventually arrested on the 22nd December by the Ratnágiri Police near the coast where they had made arrangements to set sail in a boat to Goa. The remaining prisoner (a German) was arrested at Castle Rock on the 10th idem.

(*ii*) *Murder of Police Inspector Jaffer Imam of the Belgaum District.*—This officer had been on special duty for the past 3 years in connection with the suppression of crime committed by the Berads living in the Belgaum District and surrounding Native States. During this period he had been instrumental in the detection of 324 cases in which 1,297 convictions had been obtained against 335 Berads. At the time of his murder he was making arrangements for the capture of the 4 Berads who had escaped from the Belgaum Jail (paragraph 41 of the previous year's report) and who had formed the nucleus of a gang of troublesome dacoits. The deceased officer was waylaid and shot one night when he had every reason to hope that his plans would be crowned with success. An application for a special pension for his widow and family has been submitted to Government.

(*iii*) With the view of suppressing lawlessness and outlawry on the part of the Hurs of the Thar and Párkar and Nawábsháh Districts, some of the worst characters with their families numbering altogether 125 persons were deported to Visápur in the Ahmednagar District at the close of the year.

SPECIAL CASES OTHER THAN THOSE DEALT WITH BY THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

(*i*) *Nursing Sisters' Poisoning case, Dhárwár.*—A gang of poisoners from Hubli in the Dhárwár District, who used dhatura on their victims, attempted to poison Miss Nixon and Miss Hilson, Nurses in the Civil Hospital, on the 18th April 1915. The dhatura poison appears to have been administered in their dinner through the agency of their domestic servants. About 10 minutes after dinner the nurses became insensible and narrowly escaped death. The accused were convicted and sentenced to 10 years' transportation.

(*ii*) One Rama bin Dharma Bawle, who was travelling from Pomulwari Railway Station on the G. I. P. for Alandi on the M. & S. M. Railway, was drugged and robbed near Poona Railway Station on the night of 14th September 1915. This offence was traced with the assistance of the Poona Criminal Investigation Department to one Brijbhukhan and others who had formed a gang of poisoners and thieves in the Central Provinces and committed several crimes there. Two of the 3 accused have been arrested and the case is pending before the Sessions Court, Poona.

(*iii*) *Murder.*—One Damodar Trikum Gujar, Talati, residing in a village (which is composed of Mahrattas and Mahars only) near Khed in the Ratnágiri District had the reputation amongst his tenantry of being an overbearing landlord. In January 1915 some Mahrattas and Mahars held a meeting in the temple where they took an oath that they would murder their landlord on the next occasion on which he brought an order of

distraint to the village. On the 21st January Damodar brought a distraint order against one Sukia Surkia Mahar of the village. In accordance with their oath the villagers first attacked him in the bazaar and then broke open his house and beat him to death. During the inquiry all the villagers admitted the facts. Eventually 23 persons were arrested and charged with murder on the confessions of 9 of the principal men concerned. The Sessions Court sentenced four of the principal men to death, and 4 to transportation. The High Court, however, commuted the sentence of death in 3 cases to transportation and in the appeal against the acquittal of the remaining 15 accused, convicted the 9th principal accused and sentenced him to transportation also.

(*iv*) *Mail Dacoity at Pala in the Kánara District.*—A gang of Brahmins and lower castes from Hubli robbed His Majesty's Mails of currency notes, etc., to the value of Rs. 7,000 odd at Pala. Property valued at Rs. 4,700, mostly currency notes, was recovered and the whole gang was apprehended by the Dhárwár Police and all but two, now under trial, were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

(*v*) On the 8th November 1915 at about 3 a.m. some 5 Pathans from Bombay entered the house of a Marwadi living on the Khar Road at Bandra. Armed with long knives they threatened the Marwadi and his three cousins and forced them to deliver up the key of a box containing ornaments. On an alarm being raised the Pathans attempted to escape with the ornaments. Head Constable Joseph Kaitan and Constable Babu Bhawan of the Thána Police who had rushed to the scene at once grappled with two of the thieves. In the struggle, the constable who had with conspicuous pluck held on to one Pathan in spite of numerous wounds was eventually stabbed to death. The whole of the gang was subsequently arrested and the murderers sentenced to death.

(*vi*) Seven men armed with guns and swords forcibly entered a goldsmith's shop at Khuhi Khenji, táluka Mirpur Mathelo in the Sukkur District and robbed him of jewels valued at Rs. 136-4-0. Eight Lasharis of an adjoining village attacked the dacoits killing one and severely injuring another. One of the Lasharis was also killed and four of them badly injured. Eventually all the dacoits were arrested, convicted and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. The Lasharis were rewarded with grants of land and the services of the police and Zamindars duly rewarded.

Working of the Police Training School, Nasik.

52. The School course for 1914-1915 opened with 133 students for Inspectors' and Sub-Inspectors' appointments, as against 115 for the previous one. One hundred and thirty-one students completed the course and appeared for the final examination with the result that 117 passed out successfully.

Four Officers of the Indian Police—Messrs. O'Gorman, Orr, H. E. Butler and Haslam—who were attached to the School for the usual course left on appointment as Assistant Superintendents of Police, and 3 new Officers—Messrs. Bennett, Kidd and Ray—joined the school as Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, the former 2 in November 1914 and the latter in December 1915.

Probationary Deputy Superintendent candidate Mr. Trivedi was also attached to the school in August 1914.

The school was visited in March 1915 by Mr. M. Kennedy, late Inspector General of Police, and again in December 1915 by me.

Owing to the want of buildings for hospitals and the desire of Government to effect economies in the Police Department, the Training School has since been temporarily closed and the buildings handed over to the Military Department as a Convalescent Home for Officers.

Administrative changes.

53. The following are some of the more important administrative changes sanctioned or effected during the year :—

(*i*) Further progress in the reorganization schemes of the police of the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, by the opening of 20 new police stations manned from the additions in the strength sanctioned in the previous year, with the resultant reduction in the number of outposts (paragraph 33).

(*ii*) The addition of the Broach-Jambusar Branch Line (29½ miles) to the jurisdiction of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(*iii*) Grant of local allowance to Head Constables, Constables and clerks in police offices serving in the Sálsette Táluka of the Thána District with effect from 1st January 1916.

(*iv*) The enhancement of the rates of horse and camel allowances in Sind.

Proposals for the reorganization of the Superintendents' clerical establishments referred to in the previous year's report are still before Government.

Needs of the Department.

54. The most pressing needs of the Department are :—

CONSTABULARY.

(*i*) The adjustment of the pay of the constabulary to the general rise in prices so as to ensure the members a living wage.

(*ii*) The grant of local allowances to meet the special conditions of large towns and other cities where the cost of living is notoriously high or where competition in the labour market for Mills, etc., is keen.

(*iii*) The building of sanitary lines with better accommodation and the enhancement of hutting allowances to meet prevailing rates.

(*iv*) The substitution of the police station area for the Inspector's circle as the jurisdiction for the purposes of travelling allowance.

(*v*) The creation of a Widows' Fund.

EUROPEAN INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS.

(*vi*) The grant of a local allowance to all European Inspectors and Sergeants in recognition of the fact that the whole of their service is spent in cities, &c., where the cost of living is higher than elsewhere (paragraph 80 of the Report of the Police Commission).

(*vii*) The creation of a Widows' Fund.

An interim scheme has, as stated in paragraph 39 above, been already submitted with the view of alleviating the most pressing difficulties of the constabulary and further proposals partly dependent on the extent that economies can be effected in the reorganization schemes are under consideration.

Salient features.

55. The outstanding features of this year's history of crime are an increase over the past year in cognizable crime, serious and ordinary, both reported and true and in undetected cases actually and relatively. Reported cognizable crime rose from 32,876 to 34,447 but the latter figures are lower than those of both 1913 and 1912, when they stood at 36,950 and 41,342 respectively. Similarly though true serious and true ordinary crime rose from 18,462 and 5,638 in 1914 to 20,364 and 5,834, these totals are lower than the corresponding totals of true serious crime 21,206 and true ordinary crime 6,097 for 1913 and of true serious crime 22,200 and true ordinary crime 6,247 for 1912. Similarly though there was a rise in undetected cases, the total of 10,255 for 1915 was lower than the totals of 11,073 in 1913 and 12,056 in 1912. On the other hand with the decreases in excluded cases from 9,131 to 8,714 cases and of pending cases from 4,254 to 4,011 the figures for 1915 are the lowest for the quinquennial period 1911 to 1915. Again whilst there was a slight falling off in the percentage of convictions to cases tried from 87·8 to 86·9 and to true cases disposed of from 45·1 to 43·2, there was on the other hand a slight rise in the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried from 62·6 to 63·06. Next the number of cases in which property was stolen rose from 14,156 to 15,590, but in 1911 and 1912 the totals were 16,056 and 16,385 respectively. At the same time whilst the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to which property was stolen fell from 59·01 to 57·3 it was higher than the percentage of 1911, 1912 and 1913. The least satisfactory feature however, about the crime statistics was the fall in the percentage of the value of property recovered which receded from 38·61 to 32·04 bringing it to 1·8 below that of 1911.

These variations are not very marked or significant and represent ordinary fluctuations. But the same cannot be said of the statistics in regard to the interior economy of the force which chronicle fewer rewards, a large number of punishments, of resignations and of vacancies combined with a disappointing standard of education.

56. The year has been a strenuous one for the Department and all things considered the standard of efficiency has, in my opinion, been fairly maintained.

Concluding remarks.

All officers have worked with great zeal and are entitled to much credit. Amongst Superintendents, I would specially mention Messrs. McCulloch, Ostrehan, Marston and Turner in the Northern Range, Messrs. Ingle, Holman, Sloane, Fellowes, G. H. White, Priestley and Power in the Southern Range. Amongst Assistant Superintendents, Messrs. Bailey (Officiating Superintendent), W. R. G. Smith and F. G. Collett deserve notice and amongst Deputy Superintendents Messrs. Fleming, Bapat, M. Kothavala, Ráo Sáheb Deshpande and Ráo Bahádur Gudi.

Mr. Guider, Deputy Inspector General, has carried on the important work of the Criminal Investigation Department with the same care and zeal as has characterised his supervision in the past. To Mr. Hume, Deputy Inspector General, Northern Range, my special acknowledgments are due for his loyal assistance and hard work. To Mr. Lambert, Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range, my acknowledgments are similarly due. To Mr. Kelly, my Personal Assistant, I am greatly indebted for his conscientious and unremitting labours.

It is with deep regret that I have to record the deaths of Messrs. Beatty and Thatcher who had served in the Department for 33 and 26 years respectively.

The Deputy Inspector General for Sind specially brings the services of Mr. Ommanney and Mr. Shillidy to notice and commends Messrs. Hayter, Ellis and O'Brien (having held the appointment of Deputy Inspector General, Sind, for a portion of the year, I would add Mr. R. Boyd's name) amongst Superintendents and of Assistant Superintendents, the names of Messrs. Stewart, Curry and Needham also the names of Deputy Superintendent Mr. Barker, Inspectors Brotherston, Sutton and Zamanshah and Sub-Inspectors Mahamad Hussain, Shah and Sukhia.

The commendations and observations of the Commissioner in Sind will be found in his Review.

My acknowledgments are further due to my own office staff for their labours which daily extend long after the ordinary office hours in the disposal of the large volume of correspondence which has to be dealt with in this office.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. L. B. SOUTER,
Inspector General of Police.

No. 356 OF 1916.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT (POLICE).

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,
Government House, Karachi, 24th June 1916.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1915, copies of which have been forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Charges.

2. Mr. Luck succeeded Mr. Souter as Deputy Inspector-General in March, and held charge of that office for the remainder of the year. Except in the Upper Sind Frontier district, where a change of Superintendents occurred in April, and a short leave change in Larkana, the Superintendents held charge of their districts throughout the year.

Cognisable crime.

3. The figures of reported crime rose abruptly from 10,745 cases in 1914 to 12,208 in 1915, the highest on record. All districts except Nawabshah contributed to the increase, which was largest in the Karachi and Hyderabad districts and the Sind Railway charge. As was only natural, the increase occurred chiefly in those parts of the Province which suffered most from the effects of the phenomenally low inundation of 1915. Elsewhere the amount of crime was normal. The large increase of cases in Karachi district and in the Riverain charge represent not an unduly large amount of serious crime but cattle thefts, due to the high floods of the year 1914 and the unusually low inundation of 1915, both of which factors greatly restricted the area of grazing ground in the Province. The large number of petty house-breakings and thefts in the cities of Karachi and Hyderabad was due to the influx of famine-stricken immigrants and the consequent cheapness of labour. Scarcity of rain in the Kohistan brought down the Khosas and other hill tribes in larger numbers than usual into the Riverain tracts and an increase of cattle-lifting was the natural result. The increase in house-breaking and petty thefts in the city of Hyderabad was also no doubt partly due to the insufficiency of the police force stationed there. The number of cases in the Railway rose from 771 to 1,256, a circumstance which the Deputy Inspector-General attributes to the issue of orders by the Railway Superintendent in 1915 to the effect that every information, whether received by telegram or otherwise, which appeared to indicate theft should be registered. Mr. Luck adds his own belief that in 1914 police station officers evaded standing orders and did not register a majority of these offences because the information respecting them was received by telegram. The registration of reports by telegrams involve a modification of the system of registration of Railway crime introduced into Sind in 1913 in order to bring the procedure into line with that in force in the Presidency Proper. The Commissioner is consulting the Inspector-General of Police on the subject, for it is clearly desirable that there should be uniformity of procedure on the Railways throughout the Bombay Presidency. It is, however, an undoubted fact that there have been far fewer running train thefts on the Sind Railways, for the amount paid by the North-Western Railway as compensation during 1915 was only one-third of that paid during 1914. It is therefore safe to assume that the increase in reported crime on the Sind Railways exists on paper only.

Serious crime.

4. There has been a marked increase in serious crime, and 4 of the murders reported from the Hyderabad district were of an unusually brutal and daring character. It is creditable to the police that the more serious of the dacoities ended in

the arrest and conviction of the offenders. K. S. Inspector Hafiz Suleiman, who has recently retired, performed notable service in the Jati and Badin dacoity cases. The conspicuous bravery of eight members of the Lashari tribe in the Mirpur Mathelo taluka of the Sukkur district in helping to beat off a gang of seven dacoits armed with guns and swords calls for more than passing notice. In this case one of the Lasharis was killed and four were seriously injured, but the dacoits left two of their number on the ground—one killed and the other wounded, and the remaining five were all ultimately arrested. The courageous conduct of these Lasharis has been publicly recognised by grants of land and money rewards. Much credit is also due to the two Constables who opposed and beat off a gang of ten railway thieves, two of whom had guns, and in this case also the whole gang was arrested and convicted. In the Larkana district more than one dacoity case has ended in the conviction of all the accused. The policy of severe suppression of Hur lawlessness, which has been referred to in detail in the reports of the past two years and has been made the subject of special report to Government, has had excellent results. In December last 100 families comprising the worst characters of this fanatical fraternity were deported to Visapur, and, for the present at any rate, the Hurs are completely cowed. The direct result of the measures taken against the Hurs has been that for more than two years there has been no serious crime in Thar and Parkar and a marked diminution of lawlessness in Nawabshah.

Excluded cases.

5. Considering the large increase in reported crime the percentage of cases excluded as false to total cases for disposal is satisfactory and is the lowest on record. Maliciously false cases have increased considerably. This may be due in part to greater strictness in the classification of cases under "B" summaries, *i.e.*, as maliciously false, rather than under "C" as not true but not malicious. But it is probably true that the rise should be largely attributed to the tendency of most Magistrates to punish cases of false complaint with small fines which are not sufficiently deterrent. The results of prosecutions are also unsatisfactory, the percentage of convictions to the few prosecutions undertaken being 39·39 as compared with 62·32 in 1914. The fact that it was possible to institute proceedings in only 66 out of the 561 cases reported as maliciously false and that convictions were obtained in only 26 cases, indicates how difficult it is to bring home this form of crime to offenders and the necessity of inflicting adequate punishment when convictions are obtained. The extended use of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code for dealing with vexatious complaints in the Nawabshah, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts is satisfactory.

Undetected crime.

6. Including those pending from the previous year, the total number of Indian Penal Code cases amounted to 13,097: of these 8,956 were classed as real cases: 3,092 of the real cases or 34·52 per cent. ended in conviction—a decrease on last year's figures when the percentage stood at 36·72, but in class III cases—serious offences against person and property—there has been a rise in the percentage. In class V—minor offences against property—there has been an increase under the head of cattle thefts and ordinary thefts, the Sind Railway district being responsible for most of the latter. The remarks of the District Magistrate, Karachi, on the subject apply to the whole Province. Mr. Westropp writes:—"the chief crime of cattle-thieving is greatly fostered by the carelessness of the people. Cattle are left unattended and allowed to wander in a way which is a direct incentive to theft. A system of branding cattle, to which the people seem averse for some unknown reason—unless it be the slight trouble involved—would also have a discouraging effect on such pilfering." An analysis of the figures shews that on the whole the percentage of cases ending in conviction to real cases disposed of varies considerably both in the different districts and in the different classes in the same district. For instance, to take the case of Hyderabad, in class I the percentage was 75, while in class III it was only 19·7. As one District Magistrate observes, there seems to be a strong tendency to drop cases as soon as an 'A' classification has been obtained. In other words, further enquiries regarding an offence seem to be considered unnecessary once it has been classed as true and undetected by the Magistrate.

Of the 9,637 persons brought to trial, 5,573 were convicted or 57·83 per cent. against 56·06 in the previous year. The value of property reported as stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 5,42,561, of which property worth Rs. 1,77,778 or 32·77 per cent. was recovered against property worth Rs. 1,69,581 or 40·67 per cent. in the previous year. Here again the figures are affected by the alteration of the system of registration on the Sind Railways.

Pending cases.

7. Although there has been a considerable rise in the figures of reported crime, the number of pending cases fell from 1,444 to 1,332. The number of pending cases with Magistrates has been steadily declining ever since 1912 when it stood as high as 1,650. The number in the year under report was 934.

Habitual crime.

8. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII was 1,011. Of the 638 persons ordered to give security 530 were unable to do so and were sent to prison in default. There was a total decrease of 254 prosecutions under the Chapter, but a decrease of 312 cases occurred in the Larkana district alone where the number fell from 547 to 235. In last year's review the Commissioner referred in detail to the new orders that cases under section 110 should be instituted only by Inspectors with the previous sanction of the District Superintendent of Police. These orders, however, have very little bearing on the decrease of more than 50 per cent. in the number of cases instituted in the Larkana district, since they were in operation during the whole of 1914 also. The fact is that the large decrease occurred almost entirely in one sub-division of the district where the Sub-divisional Magistrate held what the Commissioner can only describe as perverse views about the working of Chapter VIII. This Magistrate has since been transferred. The Bauriahs, who have made Hyderabad their home for the time being, but, in accordance with their methods, committed no crime in that district, were dealt with under Chapter VIII, with good results. Similar action was taken against the Koochrias, another criminal class of vagrants, who infest the same district.

Personal investigation and inspection.

9. Of 337 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 208 were visited by *Gazetted officers. Twenty-three police stations and 108 outposts were not visited by District Superintendents of Police during the year. Of these, 9 police stations and 34 outposts are* in the Thar and Parkar district. The District Superintendent of Police explains that 8 of the stations and most of the outposts which he failed to visit are in the Desert where he was unable to tour last year because of the great scarcity of water and fodder. The Commissionor accepts his explanation. The proportion of unvisited stations and outposts in the Karachi and Larkana districts is also high. Press of war work made it necessary for the District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, to be present at headquarters almost continuously during the touring season. As for the District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, the Commissioner can assure Government that Mr. Shillidy is an officer who never spares himself and that he peformed all and more than all the inspections he could be expected to perform, due regard being had to the size of his district and the remote and mountainous country in which much of the serious crime occurred.

Internal administration.

10. The recruiting problem became more difficult than ever during the year. Out of a total strength of 5,694 officers and men, 4,836 have left the force during the quinquennial period ending with the year 1915 and of these only 8 per cent. retired on pension. There were 792 resignations and at one time there were as many as 369 vacancies. These figures speak for themselves and sufficiently indicate the attraction which active military service has for the class of men usually available as police recruits. In Karachi no fewer than 174 men left to join the Indian regiments whose depôts are stationed there. As the District Magistrate, Karachi, remarks, this state of affairs is no doubt prejudicial to the interest of the Police Department, but it is scarcely a matter for complaint in these times. It is expected that when the war is over it will be possible to enlist in the police large numbers of old soldiers who will constitute an efficient and reliable addition to the stength of the force. But it is

also true that with the steady rise in the cost of living in Sind the existing rate of pay is not sufficient to attract and retain the right stamp of man in the lower grades. The grant of grain compensation allowance for the four months of the year when prices were at their highest and the privilege of reckoning wheat as the staple food-grain of the armed police was a wise and much appreciated concession. The increase in the rate of horse and camel allowance recently sanctioned for Sind has proved a most beneficial measure which has already resulted in a general improvement in the condition of the animals and in a reduction in the number of casualties. The inferior stamp of recruit and the higher standard of work now demanded from the rank and file taken together account for the fact that although discipline is good on the whole, the number of punishments, judicial and departmental, has somewhat increased. On the other hand, the substantial rise in the number of rewards may be regarded as an indication of the readiness of superior officers to recognise good work. The deterioration of the health of the force continues to cause anxiety. The percentage of admissions into hospital have steadily risen from 35·53 in 1911 to 62·16 in 1915, a fact which it is difficult to explain considering that the period has not been an unhealthy one and that good progress has been made in replacing some of the more insanitary police buildings. The admissions into hospitals were highest in the case of Upper Sind Frontier (161·74 per cent.) and Sukkur (84·15). In the case of the former district the Superintendent explains that the increase is mainly due to the orders now strictly observed at headquarters under which shirkers are required to go to hospital for the most trifling ailments and that the apparent increase does not therefore afford any real criterion of the state of the health of the force. Such an explanation is scarcely intelligible, but it shows that the whole question must be thoroughly investigated, and the Commissioner is taking steps to have this done.

Drill efficiency suffered from the constant state of flux in which the headquarters force of each district remains, with new recruits constantly coming in and resigning again before they are half trained.

Financial stringency retarded the progress of the scheme for providing adequate accommodation for the police throughout the Province. But the policy of reserving sites for police purposes in headquarter towns and elsewere is being steadily pursued.

In last year's review reference was made to the acquisition from the Military Department of the large area of 55·75 acres surrounding the headquarters police lines in Karachi. The site and the new lines built thereon were inspected by His Excellency the Governor during his visit to Karachi in January last, and with His Excellency's approval the lines have been named the "Souter" Police Lines, to commemorate the unswerving solicitude shown for the welfare of the police force of the Province by the present Inspector-General of Police during his recent tenure of the office of Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind.

During the last year it has fallen to the lot of the C. I. Branch to perform much arduous and responsible work: notwithstanding the fact that this branch of the force has only recently been organised in Sind, both officers and men have risen to the occasion. The Provincial section of the branch, which works directly under the Deputy Inspector-General and his assistant, Mr. Stewart, and the Karachi section, which works under the District Superintendent of Police and Mr. Barker, the Deputy Superintendent, have both done very creditable work.

A matter which continues to claim consideration is the scheme for separating the police force of Karachi town from that of Karachi district and placing each in charge of a separate Superintendent, but pressing though the need of such a measure undoubtedly is, financial considerations have obliged the Commissioner to delay the submission of the scheme. In this connection Mr. Westropp writes:—

> "The District Magistrate shares the District Superintendent of Police's views that a separation and a further strengthening of the City Police is necessary. Karachi cannot be compared with Poona or Ahmedabad each with a homogeneous population. Karachi, with its flourishing port in close connection by railway with the north of India and by sea with

Cutch, Persia, the Gulf and Arabia, with the Mekran and Baluchistan close at hand, forms probably one of the most heterogeneous population in India, only exceeded in this connection by Bombay itself. Such an important centre of varied activities and peoples deserves its separate police organisation and its own superior control: its present position can only be justified by the severest financial considerations."

Salient features.

11. Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the administration was the success which the police had in coping with the dacoits and other habitual criminals who, taking advantage of the continuance of the war, tried to disturb the peace of the Province. The report of the District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, contains no reference to Transfrontier troubles. But as the District Magistrate remarks, all through the summer of 1915 there was constant fear of raids by Brahuis, and special police had to be posted all along the frontier. No raids actually occurred, for a dacoity committed by a small party of Brahui outlaws cannot be described as a raid, but the unrest in Jhalawan created an atmosphere of unrest in Sind also and stimulated the local 'badmashes' to unusual activity. Unfortunately since the commencement of the present year the continued unrest in Jhalawan has culminated in a series of daring border raids extending from as far south as Manjhand in the Karachi district to Kakar in the Larkana district, a distance of more than a hundred miles. The Commissioner has been in constant communication on the subject with the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and the vigorous measures taken on both sides of the frontier seem, for the present at least, to have had the desired effect of overawing the rebellious Brahui tribesmen.

12. The year 1915 was for the police one of ever-increasing strain. On the whole the record of the year's work may be regarded as satisfactory and the Department is to be congratulated on having coped successfully with crime in a year of altogether abnormal conditions. The increase both in reported and true crime has been counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease in excluded and pending cases and a satisfactory rise in the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried. In the latter respect the figures for 1915 were the best during the quinquennium.

Personnel.

13. The Commissioner cordially endorses the commendations bestowed by the Deputy Inspector-General in the concluding paragraph of his report upon the various police officers who specially distinguished themselves by good work throughout the year. Everywhere the force was shorthanded, but in spite of this all ranks responded cheerfully to the demands that were made on them by the peculiar circumstances of the year. After three and a half years of untiring work as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, during which period he achieved an immense amount by way of progress and reform, Mr. Souter was transferred and promoted to be Inspector-General of Police. He has been succeeded as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind by Mr. Luck, an officer who has lost no time in making himself familiar with the peculiar conditions of the Province and whose ripe judgment and experience are invaluable to the Commissioner.

W. H. LUCAS,
Commissioner in Sind.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1915

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	3	...	3	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	9	44	...	53	2	24
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps .	1	1	...	2	...	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	2	...	3	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	1	...	1
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	4	17	...	21	1	6
8	224, 225, 225B and 226 .	Other offences against public justice.	47	155	1	201	5	12
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	105	488	7	586	24	310
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	9	37	...	46	1	4
		Total ...	176	748	8	916	33	358
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	140	432	8	564	7	77
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	10	53	...	63	3	11
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	41	148	...	189	1	41
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	16	100	1	115	17	50
15	377	Unnatural offence	8	51	...	59	11	14
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	17	109	...	126	1	31
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	16	207	...	223	2	74
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	154	1,182	4	1,332	18	600
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	13	50	...	63	6	27
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	137	862	3	996	31	407
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	52	181	4	229	11	81
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	3	9	...	12	1	8
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	74	376	4	446	31	184
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	14	122	...	133	...	58
		Total ...	695	3,832	24	4,553	140	1,663

A—PART I.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remark.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	
7	15	5	...	20	...	...	20	2 compounded.
1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	2	1	...	3	4	...	7	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
3	8	2	1	11	3	1	14	1 compounded.
26	129	9	20	159	26	23	185	1 withdrawn; 1 dormant.
90	110	44	7	168	332	41	500	1 transferred; 21 compounded and withdrawn; 79 non-cognizable.
3	35	3	...	38	3	3	41	1 non-cognizable.
132	300	64	28	400	370	70	770	1 transferred; 25 compounded and withdrawn; 80 non-cognizable; 1 dormant.
144	158	71	90	327	...	...	327	11 died; 6 transferred; 9 compounded and withdrawn; 4 non-cognizable.
16	22	8	3	33	...	...	33	
47	80	10	10	100	3	...	103	3 withdrawn; 6 non-cognizable.
20	17	5	5	28	5	...	33	1 transferred; 2 withdrawn; 6 non-cognizable.
7	20	3	4	27	2	1	29	
16	31	5	42	78	2	2	80	2 withdrawn; 2 non-cognizable.
17	120	4	3	127	12	8	139	3 died; 2 compounded and withdrawn.
154	272	248	36	560	161	37	721	3 transferred; 325 compounded and withdrawn; 65 non-cognizable; 1 escaped.
10	12	1	7	20	1	...	21	
117	197	209	35	444	183	43	627	293 compounded and withdrawn; 23 non-cognizable; 1 dormant.
25	65	18	23	110	58	8	168	6 transferred; 2 withdrawn; 3 non-cognizable.
2	1	...	...	1	17	4	18	1 compounded.
42	159	21	9	193	185	80	378	10 compounded and withdrawn; 17 non-cognizable; 1 dormant.
14	45	12	6	63	10	1	73	1 transferred; 16 compounded; 8 non-cognizable.
631	1,199	615	273	2,111	639	184	2,750	14 died; 17 transferred; 635 compounded and withdrawn; 134 non-cognizable; 1 escaped; 2 dormant.

STATEMENT A—PART I (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	63	177	4	236	18	22
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	109	628	49	688	127	168
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	71	482	38	515	20	141
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	38	295	7	326	13	149
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,134	8,402	1,043	8,493	356	831
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	8	16	...	24	...	2
		Total ...	1,423	10,000	1,141	10,282	534	1,313
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	44	270	27	287	24	154
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	10	158	4	164	7	57
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	2	...	2	...	1
		Total ...	54	430	31	453	31	212
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	498	3,268	59	3,707	160	642
		Theft { ordinary ...	1,222	11,237	1,448	11,011	482	1,985
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	123	638	23	738	42	212
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	176	905	6	1,075	38	232
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	79	381	8	452	19	103
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	52	646	135	563	17	242
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	2	19	6	15	...	6
		Total ...	2,152	17,094	1,685	17,561	758	3,422
	Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...		4,500	32,154	2,889	33,765	1,496	6,968
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	1	14	1	14	...	5
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	25	280	8	297	1	81
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	101	1,876	5	1,972	11	152
43	.....	Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911.	...	123	...	123	...	...
		Total ..	127	2,293	14	2,406	12	238
		GRAND TOTAL ...	4,627	34,447	2,903	36,171	1,508	7,206

NOTES.—(1) Column 4.—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) Column 8.—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) Column 15.—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—*continued.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
61	47	10	76	137	7	1	144	2 transferred; 1 compounded; 1 non-cognizable.
76	108	21	132	360	37	7	397	1 died; 5 transferred; 6 compounded and withdrawn; 19 non-cognizable.
81	20	11	239	308	52	5	360	3 died; 2 compounded and withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable.
29	76	12	45	140	70	15	210	2 transferred; 2 compounded and withdrawn; 2 non-cognizable.
1,052	1,632	205	4,409	7,289	122	54	7,411	2 died; 2 transferred; 20 compounded and withdrawn; 18 non-cognizable; 3 lunatics; 1 escaped.
8	11	1	2	14	1	...	15	1 withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable.
1,307	1,894	260	4,953	8,248	289	82	8,537	6 died; 11 transferred; 32 compounded and withdrawn; 42 non-cognizable; 3 lunatics 1 escaped.
23	41	38	6	112	264	39	376	1 transferred; 67 compounded; 9 non-cognizable.
15	55	22	7	88	19	7	107	1 died; 42 compounded; 2 non-cognizable.
...	...	...	1	1	7	1	8	
38	96	60	14	201	290	47	491	1 died; 1 transferred; 109 compounded; 11 non-cognizable.
425	1,020	181	1,243	2,503	192	114	2,695	1 died; 35 transferred; 3 compounded and withdrawn; 11 non-cognizable.
1,039	3,843	246	3,381	8,918	570	309	9,488	10 died; 24 transferred; 15 compounded and withdrawn; 59 non-cognizable; 1 escaped.
92	261	26	101	411	359	73	770	1 died; 3 transferred; 9 withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable.
100	574	75	42	697	89	44	786	2 died; 12 transferred; 2 withdrawn; 3 non-cognizable; 1 dormant.
83	172	15	59	254	191	35	445	1 transferred; 1 withdrawn; 11 non-cognizable.
30	142	76	56	409	924	158	1,333	121 compounded; 13 non-cognizable.
...	4	1	4	15	4	...	19	
1,769	6,016	620	4,886	13,207	2,329	733	15,536	14 died; 75 transferred; 151 compounded and withdrawn; 98 non-cognizable; 1 escaped; 1 dormant.
3,877	9,505	1,619	10,154	24,167	3,917	1,116	28,084	35 died; 105 transferred; 982 compounded and withdrawn; 365 non-cognizable; 3 escaped; 3 lunatics; 4 dormant.
2	6	...	1	8	12	4	20	1 compounded.
24	132	10	49	199	132	89	331	6 compounded; 1 non-coguizable.
103	1,588	62	51	1,706	2,043	1,533	3,749	3 died; 1 transferred; 2 compounded; 6 non-cognizable; 1 extradition refused.
5	108	10	...	118	107	86	225	
134	1,834	82	101	2,031	2,294	1,712	4,325	3 died; 1 transferred; 9 compounded; 7 non-cognizable; 1 extradition refused.
4,011	11,339	1,701	10,255	26,198	6,211	2,828	32,409	38 died; 106 transferred; 991 compounded and withdrawn; 372 non-cognizable; 3 escaped; 3 lunatics; 1 extradition refused; 4 dormant.

Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A—Part I—for 1914:—

Northern Division	+ 44 cases.	43 cases of the previous year again taken up this year. 1 case erroneously omitted last year has been included this year.
Central Division	+ 58 cases of the previous year again taken up this year.	
Southern Division	+ 84 previous year's undetected cases detected during the year.	
Sind	+ 183 cases, difference not explained.	
Railways	+ 4 cases.	1 G. I. P. Railway case of previous year again brought on the register this year. 3 B. B. & C. I. Rai way cases disposed of in 1914 were brought to trial in 1915.
Total ...	+ 373 cases.	

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1915

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	5	...	...	1	1	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	17	50	4	...	54	32	22
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	1	2	...	...	3	2	1
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	2	22	...	...	20	10	10
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	42	246	1	...	256	203	53
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	548	2,209	33	...	2,023	734	1,289
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	15	42	1	...	52	49	3
		Total ...	626	2,576	39	...	2,410	1,031	1,379
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*								
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	214	650	18	4	574	280	294
12	307	Attempts at murder...	8	106	2	...	95	55	40
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	118	334	6	...	298	171	127
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	31	76	4	...	79	28	51
15	377	Unnatural offence	4	40	3	...	38	22	16
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	7	61	4	...	56	34	22
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	10	176	13	...	156	122	34
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	298	1,846	43	...	1,725	537	1,188
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	10	53	1	...	60	14	46
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	198	1,458	72	...	1,316	364	952
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	63	233	6	4	235	95	140
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	10	22	...	...	30	3	27
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine...	106	433	13	1	452	243	209
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	14	128	11	...	109	55	54
		Total ...	1,091	5,616	196	9	5,223	2,023	3,200
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	203	435	16	2	457	265	192
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	63	408	27	...	367	221	146
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	45	126	12	...	104	39	65
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	19	246	8	...	230	132	98

A.—Part II.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	1	1	...	
...	9	...	...	...	1 compounded.
...	...	1	1	...	
...	...	7	1	5	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	3	1	2	4 compounded.
12	31	27	24	3	3 withdrawn ; 1 dormant.
8	472	2,220	244	1,902	1 died ; 77 transferred ; 211 compounded and withdrawn ; 151 non-cognizable.
...	3	3	3	...	1 non-cognizable.
20	523	2,262	275	1,912	1 died ; 77 transferred ; 219 compounded and withdrawn ; 152 non-cognizable ; 1 dormant.
13	238	...	...	...	9 died ; 4 transferred ; 16 compounded and withdrawn ; 17 non-cognizable ; 1 pardoned.
5	17	3	...	3	1 withdrawn.
2	115	4	...	4	1 died ; 10 transferred ; 8 withdrawn ; 22 non-cognizable ; 1 pardoned.
...	23	11	...	11	6 withdrawn ; 1 non-cognizable.
1	8	5	4	1	
1	5	2	2	...	4 withdrawn ; 3 non-cognizable.
...	10	17	8	9	7 died ; 2 compounded and withdrawn.
12	287	426	94	323	15 transferred ; 743 compounded and withdrawn ; 72 non-cognizable ; 2 escaped.
...	2	1	...	1	1 withdrawn.
11	199	518	89	427	1 died ; 25 transferred ; 577 compounded and withdrawn ; 43 non-cognizable ; 1 dormant.
8	8	222	9	206	1 died ; 11 transferred ; 16 withdrawn ; 1 non-cognizable.
...	2	65	18	47	10 compounded.
1	38	450	163	280	1 died ; 11 transferred ; 16 compounded and withdrawn ; 23 non-cognizable ; 1 dormant.
1	12	17	1	16	13 compounded ; 10 non-cognizable.
55	989	1,741	388	1,328	20 died ; 76 transferred ; 1,413 compounded and withdrawn ; 192 non-cognizable ; 2 pardoned ; 2 escaped ; 2 dormant.
5	149	65	2	63	13 died ; 15 compounded and withdrawn ; 3 approved ; 3 pardoned ; 1 escaped.
6	61	98	21	77	1 died ; 11 transferred ; 20 compounded and withdrawn ; 4 non-cognizable.
...	51	148	12	134	3 died ; 2 compounded and withdrawn ; 1 escaped.
4	27	127	25	101	1 compounded.

STATEMENT A—PART II—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1915

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	395	3,903	85	...	3,725	2,585	1,140
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	134	237	36	1	211	168	43
		Total ...	859	5,355	184	3	5,094	3,410	1,684
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	47	385	11	...	377	88	289
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	5	143	2	...	136	62	74
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	3	...	...	3	...	3
		Total ...	52	531	13	...	516	150	366
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	260	2,116	32	...	2,117	1,522	595
		Theft { ordinary	487	7,142	122	1	6,872	5,268	1,604
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	37	431	12	...	418	277	141
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	182	1,122	32	...	1,152	748	404
37	419, 420	Cheating	67	433	18	...	351	220	131
38	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	52	598	7	...	605	198	407
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	1	6	...	...	7	6	1
		Total ...	1,086	11,848	223	1	11,522	8,239	3,283
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...	3,714	25,926	655	13	24,765	14,853	9,912
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2	20	3	...	19	14	5
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	8	223	3	...	207	166	41
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	127	2,695	35	1	2,618	2,342	276
43	... ..	Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911...	...	132	...	...	127	117	10
		Total ...	137	3,070	41	1	2,971	2,639	332
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,851	28,996	696	14	27,736	17,492	10,244

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 15.—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1914:—

Northern Division + 1 person.
2 persons erroneously left out last year have been included this year.
—1 person erroneously shown last year has been omitted this year.

+1

Central Division — 1 person. difference not explained.
Sind + 88 persons, do. do.

+ 88 persons.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—*continued.*

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16
42	454	276	91	185	12 died; 11 transferred; 43 compounded and withdrawn; 6 non-cognizable; 2 escaped; 3 lunatics.
...	119	...	...	...	3 died; 16 compounded and withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable.
57	861	714	151	560	32 died; 22 transferred; 97 compounded and withdrawn; 11 non-cognizable; 3 approved; 3 pardoned; 4 escaped; 3 lunatics.
1	42	633	64	562	182 compounded; 2 non-cognizable.
...	8	33	13	20	1 died; 1 transferred; 50 compounded.
...	...	24	1	23	
1	50	690	78	605	1 died; 1 transferred; 232 compounded; 2 non-cognizable.
60	181	274	146	120	9 died; 4 transferred; 5 compounded and withdrawn; 22 non-cognizable; 11 escaped.
59	569	1,097	461	615	15 died; 16 transferred; 19 compounded and withdrawn; 27 non-cognizable; 3 escaped; 3 extradition refused.
13	84	531	85	439	1 died; 2 transferred; 8 withdrawn; 2 non-cognizable; 1 escaped.
11	88	123	58	61	2 died; 10 transferred; 2 withdrawn; 18 non-cognizable; 1 escaped; 1 dormant.
14	109	328	50	266	5 transferred; 1 withdrawn; 15 non-cognizable; 2 escaped.
...	30	2,345	296	2,037	1 died; 234 compounded; 7 non-cognizable.
...	...	10	...	10	
157	1,011	4,707	1,096	3,548	28 died; 37 transferred; 269 compounded and withdrawn; 91 non-cognizable; 18 escaped; 3 extradition refused; 1 dormant.
290	3,434	10,114	1,988	7,953	82 died; 213 transferred; 2,230 compounded and withdrawn; 448 non-cognizable; 5 pardoned; 3 approved; 24 escaped; 3 lunatics; 3 extradition refused; 4 dormant.
...	...	57	8	49	2 withdrawn.
...	20	222	104	113	6 compounded; 1 escaped.
1	155	3,132	2,201	912	4 died; 1 transferred; 2 compounded; 3 non-cognizable; 1 suicide; 2 escaped; 2 extradition refused.
...	5	119	99	20	
1	180	3,539	2,412	1,094	4 died; 1 transferred; 10 compounded and withdrawn; 3 non-cognizable; 1 suicide; 3 escaped; 2 extradition refused.
291	3,614	13,644	4,400	9,047	86 died; 214 transferred; 2,240 compounded and withdrawn; 451 non-cognizable; 1 suicide; 3 approved; 5 pardoned; 27 escaped; 3 lunatics; 5 extradition refused; 4 dormant.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1915 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Sections of I. P. Code.											
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120 B (1) and 120B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	36	596	632	35	19	166	368	43	...	1	2; 1 dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	3	66	69	8	...	23	32	6	...	2	2.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	96	557	653	12	18	253	302	67	...	...	12; 1 dormant.
7	465 to 477a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	10	47	57	5	1	21	12	15	...	...	2; 3 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	133	136	...	5	29	97	5	...	...	1.
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	3	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	7	590	597	1	10	136	434	16	...	...	1.
		Total ...	157	1,992	2,149	61	53	630	1,248	152	...	3	20; 2 dormant committed to Sessions.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ..	...	9	9	...	...	7	1	1	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
		Total ...	...	10	10	...	...	7	1	2	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	13	85	98	27	...	42	19	10	...	...	1.
		Total ...	13	85	98	27	...	42	19	10	...	...	1.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	17	773	790	141	438	163	29	19	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 .	Criminal force	13	1,062	1,075	428	392	155	84	16	...	...	3.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	13	13	...	9	2	3	...	...	...	1.
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	380	13,991	14,371	2,491	7,280	3,079	1,142	378	...	2	15; 1 dormant.
		Total ...	410	15,839	16,249	3,060	8,118	3,399	1,258	413	...	2	19; 1 dormant.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ..	Cheating	7	149	156	66	2	61	20	6	...	...	1 dormant.
19	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property. .	31	456	487	122	9	199	120	34	...	3	1; 3 dormant.
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	61	2,657	2,718	575	1,208	628	253	54	...	...	2.
		Total ...	99	3,262	3,361	763	1,219	888	393	94	...	3	8; 4 dormant.

STATEMENT B—PART I—*Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—continued.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
21	298	Offences against religion ...	..	7	7	1	3	1	1	1	...	..	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	2	5	7	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	189	1,537	1,676	376	751	308	109	131	...	...	1; 1 dormant.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	15	251	266	65	71	75	25	10	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	109	4,407	4,516	1,227	1,799	990	399	100	...	...	7; 1 dormant.
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	35	407	432	10	7	64	343	8	...	...	
27	294*a* ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	25	244	269	4	14	46	193	12	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	4	31	35	...	1	8	23	3	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	5	81	86	15	6	19	37	9	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	19	403	422	32	137	128	97	28	...	...	
		Total ...	343	7,374	7,717	1,752	2,791	1,640	1,229	303	...	...	8; 2 dormant.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		1,339	45,038	46,377	377	4,614	3,708	35,511	2,150	...	...	12; 17 dormant.
		Total ...	1,339	45,038	46,377	377	4,614	3,708	35,511	2,150	...	...	12; 17 dormant.
		Grand Total ...	*2,361	73,602	75,963	6,040	16,795	10,314	39,660	3,125	...	8	63; 3 committed to Sessions; 26 dormant.

Note.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of Columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

* Explanation of difference between Column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1914 and Column 4 of the same statement for 1915.

2,599 Figure in Column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1914.

Northern Division ... — 1 case,
+ 2 cases erroneously omitted last year have been included this year.
— 3 cases of the last year under the Criminal Tribes Act shown in Statement A, Part I, this year.
— 1

Central Division ... — 4 cases under the Indian Forest Act which were wrongly entered in Statement B, Part I, by the West Khandesh District in 1914 have been omitted this year.

Sind ... — 233 cases, difference not explained.

2,361 cases.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1915 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
		Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	2	66·6	...	...	....	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	2	66·6	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	119	740	12	13	868	2	298	436	64·6	57	15	5	...	1 dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	7	113	1	2	119	1	34	69	60·5	15	...	5	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	129	551	28	15	693	3	284	331	57·1	60	15	...	1	2 dormant.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	34	66	2	6	116	....	52	24	27·2	27	7	...	...	6 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	126	...	.....	131	...	33	88	69·8	5	5	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	3	...	.....	5	...	2	3	100·	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	59	2,334	73	.....	2,466	3	781	1,619	67·2	45	18	...	...	
		Total ...	355	3,953	116	36	4,389	9	1,484	2,620	64·3	209	60	10	1	3 dormant: 6 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	14	2	.....	16	...	14	1	6·2	1	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	376	Rape by the husband	...	1	...	.....	1	....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	15	2	.....	17	...	14	1	5·8	2	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	31	172	4	.....	207	12	131	34	19·3	23	7	...	...	
		Total ...	31	172	4	.....	207	12	131	34	19·3	23	7	...	...	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	....	9	...	.....	9	...	1	8	88·8	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	110	3,073	...	33	3,150	304	788	192	6·2	70	1,726	...	...	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	...	23	...	.....	23	...	13	3	13·04	...	7	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,678	29,110	7	191	30,604	2,414	8,738	2,095	7·1	927	16,430	...	...	1 dormant
		Total ...	1,788	32,215	7	224	33,786	2,718	9,540	2,298	7·1	997	18,233	...	...	1 dormant.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	35	155	...	3	167	38	89	27	17·4	8	5	...	...	3 dormant.
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	64	549	5	7	611	54	335	147	26·5	49	26	9	...	4 dormant.
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	160	5,953	1	37	6,077	352	1,774	525	8·8	135	3,291	...	...	
		Total ...	239	6,657	6	47	6,855	444	2,198	699	10·4	192	3,322	9	...	7 dormant.

STATEMENT B—PART II—*continued.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom proceed were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	14	...	.....	14	1	1	3	21·4	2	7	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	2	16	...	.....	18	...	1	2	12·5	...	15	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	515	3,189	...	82	3,622	193	910	280	8·7	456	1,783	...	...	1 dormant.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	36	388	4	.....	428	50	194	50	12·7	22	112	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	233	7,515	7	22	7,733	669	2,414	663	8·8	201	3,786	...	...	2 dormant.
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	28	524	2	1	553	8	107	409	77·7	11	18	...	...	
27	294a	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	76	615	21	.....	712	2	171	466	73·2	51	22	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	4	73	26	.....	103	...	40	49	49·4	13	1	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	24	192	40	2	254	5	77	122	52·5	33	17	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	18	367	11	1	395	17	130	102	28·9	27	119	...	...	
		Total ...	936	12,894	111	108	13,833	945	4,045	2,146	16·5	817	5,880	...	...	3 dormant.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		1,960	53,073	279	321	54,691	623	5,855	39,591	74·2	2,753	5,869	...	...	22 dormant.
		Total ...	1,960	53,073	279	321	54,691	623	5,855	39,591	74·2	2,753	5,869	...	...	22 dormant.
		Grand Total ...	5,009*	108,962	525	737	113,779	4,751	23,267	47,391	43·2	4,993	33,371	19	1	6 committed to Sessions; 36 dormant.

* Explanation of difference between the total of columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1914 and column 4 of this statement :—

5,019 Total of figures in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1914.

Northern Division + 4 persons.
- + 7 persons erroneously omitted last year, included this year.
- — 3 persons concerned in offences under the Criminal Tribes Act last year have been accounted for in Statement A, Part II, this year.
- + 4

Central Division — 11 persons.
- — 8 persons concerned in cases under the Indian Forest Act wrongly included last year by the West Khandesh District have been omitted this year.
- — 3 persons, difference not explained.
- — 11

Railways — 3 persons on the M. and S. M. Railway erroneously shown as pending last year have been omitted this year.

Total ... 5,009 persons.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1915.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft ... (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4,916	2,351	47·82	6,58,024 0 0	1,20,984 0 0	18·38
1. Theft ... (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	525	...	.....	41,912 0 0	...
1. Theft ... (c) Other thefts ...	9,980	5,690	57·01	5,07,215 0 0	2,26,350 0 0	44·62
2. Robbery. (a) Dacoity ...	103	51	49·51	66,839 0 0	9,034 0 0	13·51
2. Robbery. (b) Other robbery .	258	129	50·00	33,178 0 0	10,598 0 0	31·94
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	269	156	57·99	26,956 0 0	5,618 0 0	20·84
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	62	31	50·00	6,934 0 0	1,789 0 0	25·80
(a) Murders	1	...	...	214 0 0	.....	...
(b) Attempts at murder...	1	1	100·00	100 0 0	100 0 0	100·00
Total ...	15,590	8,934	57·30	12,99,460 0 0	4,16,385 0 0	32·04
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	16	5	31·25	568 0 0	153 0 0	26·93
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	104	61	58·65	4,726 0 0	2,480 0 0	52·47
Total ...	120	66	55·00	5,294 0 0	2,633 0 0	49·73

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
Rs. 32,510	Rs. 12,992	39·96

(2) Rs. 45,710 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.
(3) Rs. 47,613 worth of property was recovered by the Districts and Railways Police in this Presidency during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective districts and railways.
(4) Value of property stolen in 1,728 cases pending at the beginning of the year Rs. 3,25,937.
(5) Value of property stolen in 2,408 cases pending at the close of the year Rs. 4,22,651.
(6) Value of property recovered in 1,182 cases pending at the close of the year Rs. 92,627.

P A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police, in the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1		2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	1	5	36	3	242	...	3	1,262	..	23	1,577
	2. Broach	...	1	...	1	3	14*	...	97	...	1	482	...	7	606
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	3	23*	...	121	...	1	627	...	10	788
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	1	4	26*	...	133	...	5	674	...	27	871
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	3	20*	...	142	...	2	772	...	16	957
	6. Thána	...	1	...	2	6	35*	1	181	...	...	913	...	...	1,139
	Total ...	...	6	2	7	24	154	4	916	...	12	4,730	...	83	5,938
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	6	45	1	180	...	1	870	...	9	1,115
	8. East Khándesh ...	...	1	1	1	6	37*	...	180	...	5	923	...	38	1,192
	9. West Khándesh ...	...	1	...	1	5	32	...	163	...	4	779	...	29	1,014
	10. Násik	...	1	1	1	5	44	...	180	...	1	967	...	9	1,209
	11. Poona	...	1	1	2	7	46	12	260	...	6	1,465	...	27	1,827
	12. Sátára	...	1	1	1	5	40	...	173	...	1	940	...	10	1,172
	13. Sholápur	...	1	...	2	5	33	...	122	...	1	670	...	7	841
	Total ...	...	7	5	9	39	277	13	1,258	...	19	6,614	...	129	8,370
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	5	36	1	146	...	2	781	...	11	985
	15. Bijápur	...	1	...	1	5	41	...	149	...	1	750	...	6	954
	16. Dhárwár	...	1	1	2	6	43	...	176	...	1	979	...	10	1,219
	17. Kánara	...	1	...	1	4	23*	...	119	...	...	597	...	...	745
	18. Kolába	...	1	...	1	3	21*	...	96	...	...	498	...	...	620
	19. Ratnágiri	...	1	...	1	4	26*	...	128	...	...	661	...	...	821
	Total ...	...	6	2	7	27	190	1	814	...	4	4,266	...	27	5,344
Sind.	20. Riverain	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	7	3	5	41	6	7	75
	21. Karáchi	...	1	2	1	8	35	9	184	15	57	1,195	...	162	1,669
	22. Hyderabad	...	1	1	1	4	25	...	151	...	34	724	...	133	1,074
	23. Sukkur	...	1	...	1	6	33	...	141	...	34	746	...	87	1,049
	24. Lárkána	...	1	...	1	5	27	...	109	...	46	519	...	154	862
	25. Thar and Párkar ...	...	1	...	1	4	22	...	73	...	61	255	...	297	714
	26. Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1	...	1	3	15†	...	65	...	38	245	...	167	535
	27. Nawábshah	...	1	...	1	2	19	...	62	...	29	235	...	112	461
	Total ...	...	7	4	7	33	180	9	792	18	304	3,960	6	1,119	6,439
Railways.	28. G. I. P. Railway ...	...	1	1	...	4	19	5	76	...	...	406	...	...	512
	29. M. & S. M. Railway ...	...	...‡	...‡	...	3	11	1	46	...	...	251	...	...	312
	30. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	1	...	...	5	21	4	100	...	...	433	...	...	564
	31. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	14	3	65	...	...	273	...	...	359
	Total ...	...	3	1	...	15	65	13	287	...	...	1,363	...	...	1,747
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	1	1	...	...	13	36*	...	20	...	...	46	...	...	117
	36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind ...	1	...	1	...	2	8	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	23
	37. Principal, Central Police Training School, Násik.	...	1	3	1	6	4	...	6	...	...	16	...	...	37
	38. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, &c., *vide* foot-note¶ ...	1	10	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24¶
	Total ...	6	13	13	5	21	50	...	34	...	...	65	...	...	207
	Grand Total ...	6	§42	27	35	159	916	40	4,101	18	339	20,998	6	1,358	28,045
Temporary and additional Police.	Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	43	...	...	55
	Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	...	72	...	3	101
	Southern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	81	...	...	90
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	66	...	17	101
	Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	30	...	...	34
	Administrative Offices ...	...	...	...	...	5	1	..	7	...	...	10	...	...	23
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	73	...	...	302	...	20	404

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned force but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* In addition to this number, there is 1 Probationary Sub-Inspector in Broach, 1 in Kaira, 1 in Panch Mahals, 1 in Surat, 1 in Thána, 2 in East Khándesh, 1 in Kánara, 3 in Kolába and 1 in Ratnágiri, attached for practical instruction and 3 Sub-Inspectors in the Criminal Investigation Department, who are supernumerary Marathi Shorthand writers receiving instruction in Shorthand. Against this excess of 15 officers there is a deficiency of 40 Sub-Inspectors in other districts to complete the sanctioned cadre.

† One of these officers is a veterinary officer.

‡ The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, hold charge of the M. & S. M. Railway also.

¶ This figure includes 4 officers serving in the City of Bombay, 5 in Agencies, 7 on Military duty, 1 at Aden, 2 on deputation and 5 on leave.

§ Includes 6 officers who are acting Superintendents. The total of columns 3 and 4 comes to 69 which represents 36 Superintendents and 33 Assistant Superintendents.

D.

Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1915.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								To area.	To population.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
...	...	...	3,824	827,809	302,794	‡24	20	2·42	524·92	1,582	1·00
...	...	...	1,468	306,717	63,738	7	16	2·67	558·68	485	·80
...	...	...	1,596	691,744	108,026	14	17	2·02	875·63	1,555	1·97
...	...	...	2,545	898,131	39,216	15	26	2·92	457·09	548	·63
...	...	...	1,651	654,109	148,994	13	23	1·73	683·50	648	·68
...	...	...	3,576	882,309	98,163	22	36	3·13	777·26	1,610	1·41
...	...	...	14,600	3,760,819	760,931	‡95	138	2·47	633·24	6,428	1·08
...	...	...	6,613	945,305	109,913	24	23	6·45	923·15	1,085	1·06
...	...	...	4,651	1,034,886	214,289	22	43	4·12	937·40	1,249	1·05
...	...	...	5,439	580,723	75,486	16	44	5·36	572·71	697	·68
...	...	...	5,940	905,030	71,304	29	37	4·91	748·57	1,539	1·27
...	...	...	5,349	1,071,512	225,295	25	34	2·92	586·	1,748	·09
...	...	...	4,988	1,081,278	81,455	28	15	4·26	922·59	741	·63
...	...	...	4,541	768,330	571,007	18	14	5·78	978·76	938	1·19
...	...	...	37,421	6,387,064	1,348,749	162	209	4·47	763·09	7,997	·96
...	...	...	4,649	943,820	73,143	22	26	4·72	958·	1,120	1·14
...	...	...	5,690	862,973	109,564	20	34	5·95	905·	569	·59
...	...	...	4,604	1,026,005	193,021	20	31	3·77	841·	1,271	1·04
...	...	...	3,945	430,548	36,377	15	29	5·29	578·	420	·56
...	...	...	2,131	594,166	61,840	12	13	3·43	958·	598	·96
...	...	...	3,998	1,203,638	98,157	17	23	4·87	1,466·	551	·67
...	...	...	25,017	5,061,150	572,102	106	161	4·68	947·	4,529	·85
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	275	3·67
...	...	...	11,971	521,721	174,892	19	73	7·17	312·60	2,593	1·55
...	...	...	4,418	612,039	101,899	16	28	4·11	569·87	2,260	2·10
...	...	...	5,585	573,913	109,136	20	35	5·32	547·10	1,230	1·17
...	...	...	5,053	660,879	35,770	15	69	5·86	766·67	2,052	2·38
...	...	...	13,637	433,398	8,835	23	60	19·10	607·	806	1·13
...	...	...	2,644	263,007	11,361	7	38	4·94	491·59	456	·85
...	...	...	3,867	448,478	10,013	13	28	8·39	972·82	1,314	2·85
...	...	...	47,175	3,513,435	451,906	116	346	7·3	545·6	10,986	1·7
			Miles.								
...	...	...	958	...	...	9	33	1·87	...	939	1·8
...	...	...	727·75	...	...	6	20	2·31	...	193	·61
...	...	...	1,166·03	...	...	10	49	2·07	...	656	1·16
...	...	...	1,033	...	...	9	27	2·88	...	1,262	3·52
...	...	...	3,884·78	...	...	34	129	2·2	...	3,050	1·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69,17,099	1,26,423	*70,43,522	Sq. miles. 124,273 Ry. miles. 3,884·78	18,722,468	3,133,688	‡513	983	Districts. †5·14 Railways 2·2	†722	32,990	†1·27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This figure is exclusive of Rs. 1,64,738 on account of the cost of the Scriptory staff.

† These percentages are struck after deducting from the figure in column 15, 25 Sub-Inspectors and 1,486 Constables in the Presidency proper and 3 Sub-Inspectors and 6 ol policemen in Sind still to be recruited to complete the sanctioned cadre.

‡ This is the number sanctioned in the reorganization scheme and is exclusive of the Patdi Police Station, which is policed and financed entirely by the Chief of Patdi.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division	1. Ahmedabad	44	1,530	44	1,382	66	356	8	...	25	2	288	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13
	2. Broach	17	587	18	493	30	203	17	...	1	...	97	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	3. Kaira	26	759	27	754	34	309	26	...	5	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	4. Panch Mahals	30	889	31	774	60	*409	4	...	3	3	121	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Surat	23	933	24	817	40	309	3	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	6. Thána	42	1,094	42	996	40	397	36	...	7	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Total	182	5,741	186	5,216	270	1,983	94	...	41	5	736	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	23
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	52	1,060	42	961	43	405	7	...	2	1	64	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	8. East Khándesh	43	1,146	45	1,055	77	397	44	...	9	4	99	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
	9. West Khándesh	37	975	34	871	67	369	32	...	9	3	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10. Násik	49	1,157	45	1,000	44	413	5	1	8	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	11. Poona	65	1,758	59	1,460	73	440	53	...	15	1	216	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	5
	12. Sátára	45	1,124	40	1,006	53	420	4	...	5	...	30	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	13. Sholápur	38	800	33	736	37	271	28	...	5	...	98	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total	329	8,020	298	7,039	394	2,715	173	1	53	9	698	...	18	...	1	...	1	...	20
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	42	940	38	847	50	358	36	...	6	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	15. Bijápur	46	906	33	812	35	355	4	...	9	...	50	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
	16. Dhárwár	49	1,166	43	958	58	436	39	1	14	3	160	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	4
	17. Kánara	27	716	28	644	23	375	4	...	1	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	18. Kolába	24	594	27	541	22	263	3	...	1	1	35	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	19. Ratnágiri	30	789	31	699	22	318	4	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	218	5,111	200	4,501	210	2,105	90	1	31	6	286	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	17
Sind.	20. Riverain	5	69	5	56	...	5	5	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21. Karáchi	52	1,613	49	1,298	40	712	53	...	5	4	147	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	5
	22. Hyderabad	29	1,042	27	819	40	462	29	1	16	1	24	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	8
	23. Sukkur	39	1,008	36	866	40	444	34	...	20	...	131	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
	24. Lárkána	32	828	29	789	40	387	32	...	4	1	42	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
	25. Thar and Párkar	26	686	25	626	342	198	26	...	6	...	24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	26. Upper Sind Frontier	18	515	18	489	38	244	18	...	5	...	76	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	27. Nawábshah	21	438	21	416	58	240	18	...	18	...	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total	222	6,199	210	5,359	598	2,692	215	1	74	6	471	...	31	...	...	...	...	1	27
Railways.	28. G. I. P. Railway	28	482	26	466	...	28	4	...	5	1	97	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8
	29. M. & S. M. Railway	15	297	14	290	...	10	2	...	...	1	41	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	30. B. B. & C. I. Railway	30	533	30	532	...	46	5	...	4	...	122	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	31. Sind Railways	20	338	19	325	...	55	19	...	4	2	27	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total	93	1,650	89	1,613	...	139	30	...	13	4	287	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	12
Administrative officers.	32. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	49	66	51	54	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind	10	11	10	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35. Principal, Central Police Training School, Násik	10	22	10	21	...	157	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	71	99	73	85	...	157	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	1,115	26,820	1,056	23,663	1,472	†9,791	673	8	212	30	2,478	...	74	...	1	...	1	2	99

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

*1 Smooth-bore is kept in the Inspector General's office as sample.

† This figure is exclusive of 73 Smooth-bores in hands of temporary or additional police at Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Poona, Sholápur and Ratnágiri.

N.B.—The difference between the figures in columns 3 and 4 and those in 5 and 6 is 59 officers and 2,957 men. This difference is made up of:—

21 real vacancies among officers and 617 real vacancies among men in the Presidency Proper.
10 real vacancies among officers and 253 real vacancies among men in Sind.
28 vacancies among Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency Proper and Sind which are yet to be filled to complete the cadre of Sub-Inspectors. } and 2,087 policemen in the Presidency Proper and Sind whose recruitment has not yet been authorised for want of funds.

59 officers and 2,957 men (2,103 in the Presidency Proper and 854 in Sind. The difference between the figure '2,103' and the figure '2,091' shown in column 10 against Head III in the Armament Return is due to 12 vacancies having been erroneously shown in the latter return under 'others' instead of under 'vacancies').

E.

the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways during the year 1915.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the Force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of		
Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write.															
By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	476	44	760	174	243	405	209	106	28	90	35	48	1	13	43·20	·11	·91
3	389	18	236	81	78	167	93	89	15	28	1	15	7	6	89·82	·60	1·17
...	219	27	443	61	138	238	110	82	7	34	4	2	1	7	23·30	·06	·89
3	160	31	331	59	95	233	118	104	21	53	3	28	4	2	51·05	1·12	·25
1	221	24	379	50	121	216	183	103	11	57	...	7	3	12	104·83	·29	1·43
1	496	42	602	138	228	179	104	186	17	59	5	13	2	13	102·40	·34	1·25
9	1,951	186	2,751	566	903	14,38	822	670	99	321	48	113	18	53	44·89	·34	·93
2	136	42	639	59	170	238	133	180	4	60	1	4	1	7	27·82	·11	·69
5	287	43	657	65	158	328	163	155	14	29	9	8	...	9	58·11	·16	·83
...	208	34	441	89	177	243	116	79	34	48	9	9	...	9	127·13	·38	·99
...	339	45	640	108	215	292	102	86	18	46	7	10	...	13	44·11	·12	1·24
...	849	59	603	195	226	430	294	139	31	145	15	11	3	18	148·78	·39	1·09
9	544	40	703	49	109	308	209	157	11	23	5	4	...	4	115·39	·03	·04
1	468	33	537	69	151	200	118	75	10	31	5	7	7	13	29·26	·08	1·69
17	2,831	296	4,220	634	1,206	2,039	1,135	871	122	382	51	53	11	73	80·8	·17	·94
...	209	38	560	67	144	297	100	98	15	55	6	3	1	8	54·46	·15	·90
8	345	33	584	78	225	207	84	68	16	29	9	17	...	10	95·50	·26	·18
...	277	43	557	142	152	319	121	37	38	72	15	55	5	11	90·81	·24	1·09
...	257	28	381	23	115	196	119	72	5	11	1	1	...	5	195·08	·53	·74
1	367	27	316	42	100	99	191	13	13	15	1	25	...	3	112·67	·30	·52
...	322	31	629	37	122	187	99	126	20	16	...	3	...	4	101·64	·28	·54
9	1,747	200	3,027	389	858	1,305	714	414	107	198	32	104	6	41	104·04	·28	·87
...	39	5	16	7	19	10	7	...	1	7	...	7	...	1	8·20	·02	1·64
5	334	44	317	278	141	325	199	144	28	278	5	75	5	8	59·09	·17	·59
1	541	25	213	161	126	271	80	41	13	103	17	21	4	11	58·04	·16	1·3
2	167	35	221	199	141	276	69	31	12	89	20	12	...	7	84·	·23	·78
...	146	27	270	100	164	289	59	23	9	77	4	11	7	11	39·61	·12	1·34
2	162	20	202	82	112	203	76	29	17	75	6	3	2	6	52·53	·15	·92
16	106	15	139	63	117	154	45	25	6	42	5	14	...	3	161·74	·44	·59
7	86	21	154	66	78	101	69	13	5	75	18	21	5	3	14·42	·04	·69
33	1,581	192	1,532	956	898	1,629	603	306	91	746	75	164	23	50	...	...	·89
6	313	26	382	60	42	168	79	39	10	45	11	19	...	1	106·7	·29	·2
...	155	14	264	22	40	83	55	44	7	18	...	2	...	5	63·15	·52	1·64
4	233	30	462	70	88	162	76	36	8	61	4	13	...	3	21·89	·06	·53
2	126	19	134	98	31	118	11	5	1	45	4	30	...	2	25·58	·07	·83
12	627	89	1,242	250	201	531	221	124	26	169	19	64	...	11	...	...	·64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	51	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	34·5	·14	...
...	...	10	9	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	....	10	3	...	4	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·54	·01	...
...	22	71	58	...	4	12	2	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	·63
80	8,959	1,034	12,830	2,795	4,070	6,954	3,497	2,383	445	1,818	225	500	58	229	...	...	0·91

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT F

Showing the Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police

Province (District.)	Religion										
	Officers.										
			Hindus.							Other Religions.	
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Parbhus, Marathas, Bhandaris.	Bhils, Kolis, Ramoshis, Lohanas, Bhatias, Mahars.	Hindus of all other castes, including Pardeshis.	Jews, Coorg and Parsis.	Lingayats and Jains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Northern Division. 1. Ahmedabad	7	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	11	7	...
2. Broach	1	3	6	1	...	...	2	...	6	1	...
3. Kaira	2	9	6	2	...	...	...	...	10	1	...
4 Panch Mahals	1	8	6	...	...	...	1	...	8	9	...
5. Surat	2	3	9	...	...	...	3	...	5	4	...
6. Thána	7	3	19	...	...	...	8	...	5	3	...
Total	20	37	56	4	...	...	14	...	45	25	...
Central Division. 7. Ahmednagar	4	12	16	...	...	...	8	...	3	2	...
8. East Khándesh	2	10	26	1	...	...	5	...	4	...	...
9. West Khándesh	1	6	15	4	...	...	2	...	4	4	...
10. Násik	2	9	18	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	...
11. Poona	17	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	...
12. Sátára	2	10	16	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...
13. Sholápur	1	11	12	1	...	...	8	...	2	1	...
Total	29	65	115	6	...	...	38	...	58	8	...
Southern Division. 14. Belgaum	6	8	16	1	...	...	4	...	1	1	4
15. Bijápur	1	6	16	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	5
16. Dhárwár	7	4	21	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	8
17. Kánara	2	4	16	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	1
18. Kolába	3	5	8	1	...	...	7	...	5	...	...
19. Ratnágiri	3	2	14	...	...	...	9	...	2	3	...
Total	22	29	91	6	...	...	31	...	14	4	18
Sind. 20. Riverain	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
21. Karáchi	16	21	1	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...
22. Hyderabad	4	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
23. Sukkur	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...
24. Lárkána	1	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
25. Thar and Párkar	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
26. Upper Sind Frontier	2	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	...
27. Nawábshah	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Total	30	142	3	...	...	1	...	17	35	...	...
Railways. 28. G. I. P. Railway	11	2	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
29. M. & S. M. Railway	3	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
30. B. B. & C. I. Railway	6	8	7	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	...
31. Sind Railways	5	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...
Total	25	20	27	1	...	2	2	...	10	6	...
Administrative Officers. 32. Inspector-General of Police	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	6	6	25	...	...	...	7	...	9	...	...
36. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
37. Principal, Police Training School, Násik	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total	19	13	32	...	...	...	7	2	10	3	...
Grand Total	145	306	324	17	...	3	92	19	172	46	18

Note.—This Statement is to be prepared

* This is exclusive of 12 vacancies erroneously shown against "Others" instead of

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 01 February, 2020

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

(QUINQUENNIAL).

Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1915.

OR CASTE.

Men.

Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.							Other Religions.		Grand Total, Officers and Men.
		Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Parbhus, Marathas, Bhandaris.	Bhils, Kolis, Ramoshis, Lohanas, Bhatias, Mahars.	Hindus of all other castes, including Pardeshis.	Jews, Coory, and Parsis.	Lingayats and Jains.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
...	474	246	237	...	7	...	...	411	7	...	1,429
1	160	44	23	...	...	119	...	146	...	...	513
...	350	71	27	...	2	...	184	120	...	...	784
1	263	101	62	...	5	87	128	127	...	...	807
...	146	45	24	...	...	422	...	174	6	...	843
6	51	41	...	...	...	763	20	115	...	...	1,041
8	1,444	548	373	...	14	1,391	332	1,093	13	...	5,417
37	380	62	...	...	...	327	69	86	...	...	1,006
3	550	78	1	...	1	89	208	125	...	...	1,103
6	272	70	24	...	...	48	321	127	...	...	907
9	311	78	47	...	...	...	...	555	...	...	1048
13	250	139	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	3	...	1,523
1	261	80	...	...	...	505	...	158	1	...	1,049
2	309	83	30	...	...	191	...	121	...	...	772
71	2,333	590	102	...	1	1,160	601	2,227	4	...	7,408
7	379	60	16	...	...	249	...	15	...	121	888
2	462	91	13	...	...	95	...	87	...	62	847
18	249	92	24	...	...	213	...	209	...	153	1,005
61	207	41	...	...	...	221	...	114	...	...	674
2	11	30	...	...	...	455	...	43	...	...	570
8	37	22	...	...	...	548	...	84	...	...	732
98	1,345	336	53	...	...	1,781	...	552	...	336	4,716
...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	62
...	1,005	29	3	...	3	139	14	105	...	...	1,351
...	611	66	22	...	7	6	...	107	...	...	849
...	736	41	...	...	5	...	...	84	...	...	904
...	711	15	1	...	22	...	...	40	...	...	820
...	483	25	38	...	3	1	1	75	...	...	653
...	458	...	7	...	2	1	...	21	...	...	509
...	328	19	9	...	6	...	...	54	...	...	439
...	4,386	195	80	...	48	147	15	488	...	...	5,587
13	66	68	14	...	...	256	...	47	...	2	494
2	81	66	10	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	304
1	135	80	31	...	...	...	...	282	2	1	563
...	271	17	6	...	2	...	...	29	...	...	345
16	553	231	61	...	2	256	...	489	2	3	1,706
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	9	5	...	...	...	30	...	10	...	...	107
1	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	22
...	10	1	2	...	...	...	8	...	...		36
1	24	6	2	...	...	32	9	11	...	..	171
194	10,085	1,906	671	...	65	4,767.	957	*4,860	19	339	25,005

Quinquennially and not Annually.
against "Vacancies" in the Armament Return under Head III.

P. A. KELLY,
for Inspector-General of Police.

3 L—6 *ap*

133524